

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 568.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1856.

PRICE 1 UNSTAMPED 4d. STAMPED 6d.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—A DEMONSTRATION IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION, will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, when the charge for admission will be reduced to ONE SHILLING. Doors open at Ten.—Further particulars, and tickets of admission, may be had at the Office of the Association, 35, Ludgate-hill.

MR. CHARLES OKEY'S PARIS.—Parisians and their Pastimes will CLOSE on SATURDAY, for Provincial Engagements, until October 6. Evenings, except Saturday, at Eight; Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Mornings, at Three, during this week.—Regent Gallery, Quadrant.

CHANGE OF PIECES.—FIRST TIME OF LOVE'S LUCUBRATIONS.—New Mutative Costumes, New and Original Music, New Appointments, Novel Effects, Eccentric Patchkettle Folks, by Miss Julia Warman, composed by Mr. Van Noorden; Ventriloquism Extraordinary, &c. EVERY EVENING, at Eight (except Saturday); Saturday, at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 35, Old Bond-street; and at the Box Office, from Eleven to Five. Books containing Memoirs of Mr. Love, an Explanation of the Phenomena of Polyphony, a Full Programme of the Entertainments, &c., to be had at the doors, price 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.—Entire Series of Novelties.—Lecture, with Experiments and Dissolving Diagrams of BESSEMER'S New Process of Manufacturing IRON and STEEL, by J. H. PARRIS, Esq., every day at Three, and every evening, except Monday and Saturday, at Eight. New Entertainment by LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, Esq., entitled, "LIFE IN THE WEST," or, Every Day Life in the LOG HUT and the CITY, illustrated by a Series of Dissolving Views, painted by G. HARVEY, Esq., from Sketches taken on the spot.

MONTAGNI'S unique Collection of more than 100 FIGURES, exquisitely finished in Form and Dress, and illustrating, with Ethnological perfection, SAVAGE and CIVILISED LIFE in MEXICO, are now added, without extra charge, to the 3,000 Works of Art, Models, &c., exhibited daily. Re-engagement of Angus Fairbairn, Esq., and the Misses Bennett, for their Scottish Musical Entertainment, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening.

REGISTRATION.—BOROUGH of the TOWER HAMLETS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JOHN FRASER MACQUEEN, Esq., Barrister-at-law, having been appointed by the Lord Chief Justice to revise the LIST OF VOTERS for the borough of the TOWER HAMLETS, will hold his Court for that purpose in the COURT-HOUSE, in WELLCLOSE-SQUARE, situate within the said Borough, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October next, at Eleven of the Clock in the Forenoon precisely.

By Sec. 35 of 6 Vic., cap. 18, the Returning Officer and the several Overseers of the respective Parishes within the said Borough, are required to attend the Court of the Revising Barrister, and at the opening of the said Court to deliver to the Revising Barrister the List of Voters made by them respectively, and also all the original Notices of Claims and Objections received by them, and to produce all Rate-books, Documents, Papers, and Writings, in their possession, custody, or power, touching any matter necessary for revising the respective Lists of Voters.

Dated this 11th day of September, 1856.

HENRY CHILD,

Returning Officer for the said Borough.

King's Edward-road, Hackney, and 9, St. Swithin's-lane, City.

A COLLECTOR, of middle age, who can be well recommended, about to leave his present employer, would be glad to obtain a SIMILAR APPOINTMENT; or as Clerk, or Canvasser, or Agent to a Public Institution.

Address, post-paid, to W., 10, York-terrace, Charles-street, Albany-road, Camberwell.

J. W. BROWNE, IRONMONGER, and MANUFACTURER, Warminster, has a VACANCY for an active, industrious YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. He will have a good opportunity of thoroughly learning his business. A small premium required.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Dissenter's family, a YOUNG MAN of Christian principles, who has been accustomed to a Family Trade.

Apply, stating age, terms, and reference, to Mr. Isaac Vernon, Lutterworth.

WANTED, a strong active MAN, in a TIMBER and COAL YARD. None need apply whose character will not bear the strictest investigation. A member of a Christian Church will be preferred.

Apply to Wells Perry, Wharf Office, Chelmsford.

WANTED, in a small family in the City, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, of unexceptionable character, as GENERAL SERVANT.

Apply, by letter, post paid, to Q. Z., 62, Fore-street, Cripplegate, stating particulars, period of service, &c.

TO CHRISTIAN MERCHANTS or others REQUIRING a CONFIDENTIAL SERVANT.—A GENTLEMAN (married) of education, business talents, and more than twenty years varied commercial experience, is now OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT in any mercantile employment, where steadiness, business habits, and integrity, may meet with fair remuneration. As he desires to continue his ministrations to a congregation in the neighbourhood of London, as at present, gratuitously, he should prefer employment in the metropolis. Satisfactory references given.

Letters addressed C. W. R., care of Mr. Freeman, Office of this Paper.

TO SILK MERCERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN who has filled prominent situations in first-class London and Country Houses, and who thoroughly understands his business, a SITUATION as above. References unexceptionable.

Address, A. M. M., 32, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

TO BREAD and BISCUIT BAKERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a JOURNEYMAN, who has a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches. No Sunday trade. Wages, 51s. per week. Good references required.

Apply to J. Wiles, Baker and Corn Dealer, &c., High-street, St. Alban's.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a YOUNG MAN in the GENERAL GROCERY and DRAPERY. Apply, stating age, salary, reference, &c., to G. D. Linsell, Grocer and Draper, Finchfield, Essex.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, by a junior YOUNG MAN, of Dissenting principles, in a thorough business, a SITUATION.

Address, Y. Z., Post-office, Buckingham.

DRAPERY ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, having a thorough knowledge of the DRAPERY BUSINESS.

Apply, stating age, salary, and reference, to Dunbar and Sons, Wisbech.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in a genteel country trade, a YOUNG MAN, about twenty years of age, of good business habits, and of strict integrity.

Apply to A. Whitley, Rose House, Sittingbourne.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, in the WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCERY TRADE, TWO ASSISTANTS, who have a good knowledge of the business, and can give satisfactory references. Dissenters preferred.

Address, T. G., Mr. Chynell's, Romsey, Hampshire.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, or an IMPROVER to the GROCERY TRADE. Unexceptionable references required. Also, a well-educated YOUTH as an APPRENTICE.

Apply to J. A. Oram, Grocer, Market-place, Leicester.

PARTIAL BOARD, in a Quiet and Respectable FAMILY, on moderate terms, and within a convenient distance of the City.

Apply at No. 3, Gladstone-street, St. George's-road, Southwark.

A GENTLEMAN, residing in a well situated house, on a line of rail, ten miles from town, would be glad to hear of a PARTY to RESIDE with him.

Address, X., Messrs. Knight and Foster's, 5, Eastcheap.

A LADY, who has had considerable experience in Tuition, being desirous of further improvement in French Conversation, also in Music, will give her services in a school where she can have advantages in the above departments. No remuneration required, but laundry expenses.

Address, A. Z., Post-office, Southend, Essex.

TO SCHOOL COMMITTEES AND OTHERS.—WANTED, by a TRAINED, experienced TEACHER, the CHARGE of a SCHOOL. Satisfactory testimonials can be given.

Address, M. G., 32, Park-street, Kington-cress.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, having a knowledge of the PIANO-FORTE and SINGING.

Apply, stating age, terms, &c., to Mr. W. C. Clark, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.

MR. IVIMEY, Teacher and Conductor of Musical Societies, is Open to an Engagement as PRE-CENTOR or CHOIR MASTER in any large Congregation.

5, Albert-terrace, Bow.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.—LAY STUDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE SESSION of 1856-57 will COMMENCE on FRIDAY, Sept. 26, when an INTRODUCTORY LECTURE will be delivered by Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S., at Seven o'clock P.M.

CLASSES.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.—Rev. JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal.

CLASSICS.—WILLIAM SMITH, Esq., LL.D.

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Rev. S. NEWTH, M.A., F.R.A.S.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, LOGIC, MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—Rev. JOHN H. GODWIN.

CHEMISTRY, AND THE NATURAL HISTORY, SCIENCES (Anatomy, Physiology, Botany, &c.)—EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

HEBREW AND GERMAN.—Rev. M. NENNER.

FRENCH.—Rev. G. G. DANGARS.

The College is connected by Royal Warrant with the University of London, and the principal courses of instruction are arranged with a view to the Matriculation and B.A. Examinations respectively.

The Classes are open to Lay Students above Fifteen years of age, upon the production of satisfactory references, and the payment of moderate fees.

The Seasonal Prospectus, and all other necessary information, may be obtained by applying to the Secretary, at the College, Upper Finchley-road, St. John's-wood.

JOHN HARRIS, D.D., Principal.

WILLIAM FARREK, LL.B., Secretary.

MRS. FLETCHER (Widow of the late Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney), at No. 11, Regent's-park-terrace, has TWO VACANCIES for STUDENTS during their course of Studies at University College. Terms, 50s. for the Session.

EDUCATION at ST. JOHN'S-WOOD.—No. 1, Pembroke Villas, Albion-road.—Principal, Mr. T. GROSVENOR, L.C.P.—A sound and superior education is given to the Pupils, and special regard is paid to their moral and religious training. Parents desirous of securing a healthy situation for their children, will find this highly advantageous. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application.

EDUCATION at BRIGHTON.—The Rev. JAMES GROSVENOR receives into his family, and with the assistance of qualified masters, educates a limited number of Pupils. The Residence and Schoolhouse are large, and are most healthily and delightfully situated immediately in front of the sea. They stand in their own grounds, of which a considerable proportion is devoted to the use of the Pupils. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application to the Rev. James Grosvenor, Cliff House, Hove, Brighton.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT.—KING-STREET, LEICESTER.—The MRS. MIALI have for many years pursued a course of education which has given great satisfaction to the parents and guardians of young ladies committed to their care. They aim to combine thorough religious, moral, and intellectual training, with a system of instruction based upon the most approved modern improvements. Careful attention is bestowed upon the domestic comfort of their Pupils. Accomplishments by the first masters, with the advantage of a resident French Governess. Terms, from Thirty to Thirty-five Guineas per annum. There are a FEW VACANCIES in their Establishment. Prospectuses will be forwarded on application, and references can be made to their brother, E. MIALI, Esq., M.P., "Nonconformist" Office, Fleet-street, London; the Rev. G. Large, LL.D., Leicester; and to the parents of the Pupils. The ensuing quarter will COMMENCE on the 1st Oct.

GROVE HOUSE ACADEMY, BRILL, BUCKS (near Oxford).

This well-known SCHOOL is still maintaining its high character. In establishing it, the Proprietor endeavoured to supply a want long felt and expressed, i.e., a respectable Academy, to which Parents can send their Sons on reasonable terms, without numerous and expensive extras, and at the same time feel sure that they enjoy every comfort. The great success and continued increase of the School prove that his exertions have been appreciated.

The spacious Premises are now quite full, and it has been determined to enlarge them. The Principal will therefore be happy to correspond with Parents intending to place their Sons at School at Michaelmas.

TERMS, 18s. PER ANNUM.

The following are some of the advantages of this Establishment: Sound teaching, constant oversight, absence of corporal punishment, parental kindness, unlimited supply of the best provisions, spacious and lofty rooms, and beautiful locality. The Pupils are allowed to write home without being required to show their letters to the teachers; thus securing the very great advantage of free and confidential intercourse with their Parents. References to Parents and Pupils in all parts of the kingdom; also, if required, in France and Germany.

A prospectus, with view of School Premises, will be forwarded on application to the Principal, Mr. W. C. CLARK, Grove House, Brill, Bucks.

LONDON ASSURANCE PERMANENT FREEHOLD LAND SOCIETY. Established, April, 1854.

The Directors invite attention to the beautiful estate known as POPE'S GROVE, TWICKENHAM, which is most desirable either for Occupation or Investment. This valuable property has private access to the River Thames, and is situate in the centre of an extremely healthy district. The plots can be paid for either in one sum, or by instalments. Plans may be had at the Offices. Trains run to and from the Waterloo Station and Twickenham many times a day.

THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Manager.

29, Moorgate-street.

CITY BANK of DEPOSIT.

ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1854.

Accounts can be opened without trouble or expense, and increased from time to time as needed. Interest, 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. Forms for opening accounts forwarded by post to any address upon application.

Offices, 29, Moorgate-street; attendances from Ten till Four, Saturday, Ten till Two.

THOMAS ALFRED BURR, Manager.

A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6s. PER WEEK, IN CASE OF INJURY BY ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION, or the sum of 1,000s. IN CASE OF DEATH,

may be secured by an Annual Payment of 2s. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

A weekly Allowance of Five Shillings in the event of a case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.

NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectus, &c., may be had of Agents—of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations at the Head Office, London—where also

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

Railway Passengers' Insurance Company, Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.

Office, 7 Old Broad-street, London.



THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000*l*. Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.

Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales. This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance. A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Portion, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy. Rates of premium moderate. Annuities granted. Family endowments. Loans on personal and other securities. Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained by order.

ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE may be secured on very moderate terms on application to the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

PROVISION for ADVANCED AGE, either by a Deferred Annuity, or by a Capital Sum, to be received on ATTAINING A CERTAIN AGE, may be secured from the SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION on very moderate terms.

Example 1. An Annual Premium of 3*l*. 4*s*. 5*d*. paid by a person of Thirty, will secure an Annuity of 25*l*. on and after his Sixtieth year.

Example 2. A similar Annuity payable at Fifty-five, requires an Annual Premium of 5*l*. 10*s*. 8*d*.

NOTE.—These Annuities may be made payable in any sums, and at all ages.

Example 3. By an Annual payment of 5*l*. 11*s*., a person of Thirty may secure 200*l*. payable to himself on his attaining Sixty.

Example 4. A similar amount, payable at Fifty, requires a premium of 8*l*. 10*s*. 6*d*.

NOTE.—These sums are payable to the representatives of the member, should death intervene.

To PROFESSIONAL MEN, CLERGYMEN, and all whose Income is dependent on the continuance of good health, the Directors of this Society recommend the above scheme. To those contemplating such a provision, or a Family Provision, every necessary information will be afforded.

THE SCOTTISH PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, which was established in 1837, and is incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, is the only office in which the advantages of Mutual Life Assurance can be secured by Moderate Premiums, and without personal liability. Since its formation, 4,250 Policies have been issued, amounting about Three-and-a-half Millions.

Annual Reports, Tables, and every information afforded free, on application to the Head Office in Edinburgh; or to the London Branch, 66, Gracechurch street, corner of Fenchurch street, City.

GEORGE GRANT, London Agent and Secretary.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON. ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000*l*.

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SURVEYOR.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for assuring 414,366*l*., and from these have been issued 1,492 policies, assuring 338,575*l*. 289 proposals were either declined or are under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to 11,136*l*. 11*s*. 3*d*., and the yearly income is 45,481*l*. 11*s*. 10*d*.

The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted to 20,000*l*.; 2,000*l*. have been added to the Reserve Fund, and the remaining 18,000*l*. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of premium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 27*1*/₂ per cent. cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851	3,150 . . .	£553,303
1852, 3, and 4	3,287 . . .	679,351
1855	1,492 . . .	338,575
Total	7,929 . . .	£1,571,229

JAMES INGLIS, Secretary

LONDON CLOTH HALL. Buyers of Woollens will find the best value for Ready Money. Call and inspect the Stock, bought at old prices, at No. 1, Victoria street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.

WILLIAM HAYES and COMPANY.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17*s*. 6*d*.

1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater value for money than has ever been offered, and, through the magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge themselves that the SYDENHAM TROUSERS at 7*s*. 6*d*. are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.

Vests of the same as the Trousers, 8*s*. 6*d*. Every garment produced has that style and exquisite finish without pretence; in fact, that gracefulness and ease so rarely obtained, but by which the dress of the true gentleman is invariably distinguished.

Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock for the Present Season is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats	21 <i>s</i> . to 42 <i>s</i> .	Talma	2 <i>s</i> . to 50 <i>s</i> .
Frock ditto	25 <i>s</i> . to 46 <i>s</i> .	Poncho	21 <i>s</i> . to 42 <i>s</i> .
Paletots	21 <i>s</i> .	Fancy Vests . . .	5 <i>s</i> . to 10 <i>s</i> .
Oxonian Coat	16 <i>s</i> . to 24 <i>s</i> .	Hussar Suits . . .	25 <i>s</i> . to 28 <i>s</i> .
Albion Over-Coat . . .	21 <i>s</i> . to 42 <i>s</i> .	The New Circular .	
Toga	25 <i>s</i> . to 50 <i>s</i> .	Coat with Belt . .	13 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.—No. 29, Ludgate-hill.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, &c., 29 LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

IF YOU LOVE a GOOD CUP of TEA, BUY HIND'S CELEBRATED MIXTURE, Corner of North-street, King's-cross, third turning from the Great Northern Terminus, City-side. Tea for the Million, 2*s*. 10*d*. lb.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT

TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on sale, for family use, at 2*s*. 10*d*. per lb., at NEWSOM and Co's. Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough.—Established A.D. 1745.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A complete Apparatus

31*s*. 5*d*., and 11*l*. 11*s*. Send for a List at GILBERT FLEMING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photography," price 6*d*., by post 7*d*.

RIMMEL'S BENZOLINE removes all spots

from Silk, Velvet, Cloth, Carpets, &c. Price 1*s*. Sold by all the trade.—E. RIMMEL, 39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

STEAM ENGINES.—First-class NON-

CONDENSING STEAM ENGINES at 25*l*. per horse-power. Consumption of fuel under 4lbs. per indicated horse-power per hour.—W. H. NASH, Engineer, Isle of Dogs, London.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold

everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES.

maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

LONDON MADE TABLE-KNIVES.

SUPERIOR TOWN-MADE TABLE CUT-

LERY. Stamped according to the Act 59 George III., c. 7, regulating the marking of London made Knives.

Fine Ivory Balanced, from 27 <i>s</i> . per dozen.	
Ditto ditto Dessert	22 <i>s</i> .
Ditto ditto Carvers	8 <i>s</i> . 6 <i>d</i> .

RICHARD SHARPE, Manufacturer, Gough-square, Fleet-street.—(Entrance to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 131, Fleet-street.)

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUD-

GATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W. BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every description, construction, and pattern, from 2*l*. to 60*l*. each. Silver Watches at 2*l*. Gold Watches at 3*l*. 10*s*. each. A two years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer,

47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH, in elegant Gold Cases, English make, 14*l*. 14*s*.; in Silver Cases, 7*l*. 7*s*. Benson's Gold Horizontal Watches, all the latest improvements, 4*l*. 15*s*.; ditto, in Silver Cases, 2*l*. 16*s*. A Written Warranty and Two Years' Trial. Sent post free, in answer to Post-office or Bankers' Order, addressed as above. Illustrated Price Current, gratis.

ARTISANS should Buy their WATCHES

of SAMUEL S. BENSON, Watch Manufacturer, 47 and 63, CORNHILL, LONDON. THE ARTISAN'S WATCH, a good sound English Lever Watch, Silver Cases, with all the latest improvements, jewelled, &c., price Four Guineas, sent to any part of the United Kingdom, on receipt of Post-office or Bankers' Order, payable in London, addressed above. Warranty for Two Years.

BEST COALS, 25*s*.—GAMMAN, SON, and

CARTER solicit orders for HETTON'S or STEWART'S WALLSEND at 25*s*.; of good SECONDS, at 23*s*. per ton, cash. Store House Wharf, Ratcliff; and 1, Grove, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA

and CO., Highbury and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS. HETTON'S, 24*s*. PER TON, the best house coals in the world, are brought direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Northumberland; or the Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Wallsend delivered, screened, to any part of London, at 24*s*. per ton cash. Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1*s*. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

PATENT HARMONIUMS.—Cheapest House

in the Trade.—WILLIAM SPRAGUE has on sale a Large Stock of HARMONIUMS suitable for Church, Chapel, or private use, all carefully Tuned and Regulated by skilful workmen, warranted in perfect order, and adapted to any climate.

In Deal, with expression stop, 8, 8*1*/₂, 9, and 9*1*/₂ guineas.
In Oak, with ex. stop, 10, 11, 15, 22, 25, 32, 35, and 43 guineas.
In Mahogany, with ex. stop, 12, 13, 16, and 18 guineas.
In Rosewood, with ex. stop, 14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 28, 33, 38, and 45 guineas.

N.B.—Sole Maker of the ORGAN HARMONIUM, with 2*1*/₂ octaves of German Pedals, an admirable substitute for the Organ. Price 25, 30, 40, 50, and 65 guineas. Vibrators and Keys to order. Descriptive Lists with Testimonials Free.

Sprague's Instructions for the Harmonium, price 5*s*. (post-free.)

WILLIAM SPRAGUE, 7, Finsbury-pavement, London.

PATENT PIANOFORTE SALOON.

CADBY begs to invite the NOBILITY, GENTRY, MUSICAL PROFESSION, and the Public generally, to inspect his newly-manufactured Patent PIANOFORTES, at his Musical Saloon, No. 42, NEW BOND STREET, comprising CONCERT, BICHORD, SEMI and OBLIQUE GRANDS, also COTTAGES and IMPROVED SQUARE PIANOFORTES, on SALE or HIRE.

CADBY having Mr. J. STEWART for his General Superintendent, who held a like responsible situation at Messrs. COLLARD and COLLARD'S for twenty-six years, and who is the inventor and patentee of many of the great improvements still in use at that establishment, feels confident, with such advantages, in addition to his own practical experience, that he cannot be surpassed either for quality or price by any other house in London.

42, New Bond-street.
Manufactory, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, London.

COMMON SENSE TROUSERS,

One Guinea, worth two pairs at 16*s*. or 17*s*. 6*d*., which are mixtures of cotton shoddy, or dingy old stock. An IMMENSE CHOICE of new, fresh, and fashionable PATTERNS, warranted PURE WOOL, and CUT by a PROFESSIONED TROUSERS CUTTER.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 568.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 5d.
STAMPED ... 6d.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE NEGATIVE MORALITY.

THERE appears in the columns of the *British Banner* of Friday last a short article, which we have inserted elsewhere, relating to ourselves. We have given it as a specimen of the manner in which religious controversy is carried on by the Editor of that paper. We are willing to give him credit for supposing that he has exercised a commendable measure of self-restraint in the brief paragraph or two which he has thought fit to devote to us—as we have frequently found, in general society, the grossest rudeness of behaviour proceed from an utter inability to comprehend what courteous manners are. The Editor of the *British Banner*, as it seems to us, sins against taste, against equity, against truthfulness, without knowing it—because to do so is the natural expression of a mind wholly dead to the more refined and delicate promptings of Christian honour—and we can only account for it on the theory of Topsy, who, when questioned as to the reason of her perversity, said, "I s'pects I grow'd so."

The *Banner* heads the article to which we refer with this title—"The Nonconformist and the Negative Theology." What that "negative theology" is, the readers of the *Banner* will see more fully set forth in a preceding article in the same number, in which the following summary description of it is raised to the typical dignity of small capitals—"a system which ignores alike the law and the Gospel, which dishonours God and destroys man, and which can triumph only through the ruin of the Mediatorial Economy." The short and catching title which has been invented to stand forth as the representative of this system, is "The Negative Theology." It has the advantage of being maliciously suggestive. It raises without trouble a host of ill-natured suspicions. It is a lucifer, which only needs to be drawn across the surface of an opponent's writings, to kindle into a blue flame redolent of brimstone, and to set fire to the "wood, hay, and stubble" of modern religious society. Well, the *Banner*, more alive than any one else to the deadly significance of this phrase, links it to our name as a pleasant introduction of us to his readers. He does not say that we have professed "the Negative Theology"—he does not openly charge us with "ignoring alike the law and the Gospel," &c., &c., &c.—but he leaves it to be inferred. If we had placed as the frontispiece of any article of ours, "*The British Banner and Bombastic Bubble*," we should have meant, and the Editor of the *Banner* would have understood thereby, that, in our opinion, an immense deal of coarse fustian was to be found in that journal. Mind, we do not complain—our simple purpose is to show the successive steps by which, in one of his most moderate effusions, this controversialist contrives to produce a deep impression against his opponent. If he prefers that method of warfare which reckons the use of poisoned weapons quite fair, be it so—we care not—but we stoop to pick up the barbarous missiles, and content ourselves, in this age of civilisation, with simply proving by analysis that poison has been used.

To proceed. The *Banner* having associated us in the mind of his readers with a system which

he has so luminously described, aims at justifying the heading of his article, by producing extracts from our own columns. He quotes one passage which he characterises as "significant," and a second which he says "contains much to excite solicitude." We suppose he had his misgivings lest these extracts should be thought unworthy of the title under which they were announced—and so he resorts to another "trick of the trade," by extracting from the *Nonconformist* the greater part of a letter to which we gave insertion three weeks ago, in which certain charges are assumed against ourselves, and upon the unfairness of which we commented at the time.

Now, mark the several stages of the *Banner's* progress in this affair! He first "presumes" that the series of articles which we have recently published, were prematurely brought to a close by the effect—unfavourable, of course—which they had produced among our readers—of which the letter cited is given as a "significant" indication. In a subsequent paragraph, he adds another touch or two to the suggested idea that we had watched the pulse of our readers, had begun to write in a certain strain in the expectation that we might do so with safety, and had discontinued writing as soon as we discovered that our views were unpopular with our readers: and by way of imparting a flavour of personality to this high-minded and charitable surmise, he introduces the name of the editor and says, "Mr. Miall, it is clear, must wait a little longer, for the pear is by no means yet so ripe as he had supposed." This is all he does; but the pith of his intention is shown in what he does not do. He does not tell his reader that when we closed the articles referred to we had already filled in the outline of them which we had sketched at their commencement. This would have neutralised his insinuation that we had been prompted by base motives of expediency, and, of course, would not have suited "The Negative Morality." He does not hint at the fact that we replied to the letter which, whether we dreaded or not, we had, at least, the common manliness to insert in our own paper. He does not let his readers know, by even so much as a passing parenthesis, that we pointed out the injustice of the charges contained in that letter, and denied that they had any foundation in truth. Such an amount of positive truthfulness would not harmonise with the piety of his purpose as the champion of Christ's faith. So he merely produces the accusation against us, intensified by italics of his own scoring, and praises the writer for his firmness, allowing his readers to conclude that we had suffered judgment to go by default, and covertly suggesting that we had so keenly felt the rebuke as to put an abrupt termination to our projected series. Admirable candour!

Now, we may be mistaken in our views—and we wish to hold ourselves open to conviction—but we frankly avow that, on the whole, we would rather incur the charge of sympathising with "the negative theology" than "the negative morality." If our faith in the teachings of the Gospel did not avail to prevent us from writing falsehoods in a roundabout way—if it needed a defence which a nice sense of honour would scorn to adopt—if, in order to sustain it, we were compelled to resort to tricks which heresy and infidelity might blush to be detected in—we fancy we should have less confidence in it than we now rejoice to have.

We are told that "the *Nonconformist* articles will afterwards come up"—we presume for review in the columns of the *Banner*. We are not sorry to hear it—for we could wish them to undergo the most searching criticism. But we do trust that they may be handled in a manner that may become a Christian gentleman. We give our contemporary timely warning. He shall have fair play at our hands—for, albeit his lucubrations are awfully long, they shall be copied into our own columns whenever we may deem it necessary to reply to them—a habit of ours which we challenge him to adopt. But we desire him to take notice that we shall test without scruple the morality of his columns—we shall expose, without hesitation, every resort to controversial tricks—we shall tell

him without circumlocution the impressions which his mode of conducting the contest may make upon our mind—and we shall endeavour to prove to him that, although he may resemble Sir Peter Laurie in his readiness to "put down" what does not please him, and outmatch Feargus O'Connor in the art of bearing down opposition by sheer vapouring, he will find the *Nonconformist* just what and where it always has been—the uncompromising foe to bluster and brag, and unswervingly posted beneath the colours of religious liberty.

THE WORST-SERVED INSTITUTION IN THE COUNTRY.

"The Church of England is worse served than any department, or profession, or business in the country."

So says the *Times*, in another of the significant Church articles which have of late appeared in its columns. And here is an amplification of the statement—

A Minister, a public functionary of any sort, a soldier, a sailor, a lawyer, a medical man, a merchant, a shop-keeper, a clerk, a labourer,—every working man in every state of life, gives his seven, or eight, or even his twelve hours a-day to his work, and at the end of every day can give an honest, matter-of-fact account of what he has done. In the clerical profession alone, as we know it in this country, while it professes to be the highest of all, the most self-denying, and the model of duty to all the rest, the very idea of such a daily account is ridiculous. Beyond the ready excuse that clergymen have been reading, or preparing their sermons, most of them would be puzzled to account for a single hour of their time. What they are doing the livelong day excites no curiosity in a country where there are whole classes with comfortable incomes and no public duties, but they are certainly not visiting the sick, or teaching in the schools, or looking up the stray members of their flocks. To all outward appearance, the clergyman is generally the idlest man in his parish.

The *Record*, while it accuses the *Times* of exaggeration, admits that "there is truth, nevertheless, at the bottom of the accusation," and itself adds—

A clergyman is able to discharge a merely perfunctory work with an absence of responsibility to any human authority more absolute than exists in any other body under heaven. There was a parallel formerly in the civil service, but this has happily passed away. The disastrous evils which this possibility entails upon the Church of England and on the highest interest of the immortal souls committed to her charge is absolutely incalculable.

Now, after reading these two passages, let the reader ponder another quotation from the *Times* :—

The State, by its traditional institutions, divides these isles into districts, each inhabited by several hundred or several thousand, or many thousand, souls. It consigns each of these territories absolutely to the spiritual care of one man. That spiritual reign it guards for that one man with awful anathemas and heavy penalties. No Churchman, be he layman or cleric, can interfere in that reign without incurring prosecution, fine, imprisonment, the odious stigma of schism and Dissent, and, if a clergyman, deprivation, the utter loss of caste, and earthly ruin. No Pope, no Czar, no Italian despot, no Spanish inquisitor, ever guarded his realm from spiritual intrusion more rigorously than the English Church and State guard the parish, whether it contain a hundred or a hundred thousand souls, for the exclusive care, or the utter neglect, of the lawful incumbent. This is our "parochial system."

Yes! this is our parochial system—that system which is one of the cardinal principles of the Establishment, and for the perpetuation and extension of which Lord Blandford sedulously and successfully labours. "Though," quoth the *Times*, "it surpasses all actual and imaginable despotisms of the vulgar sort, yet we submit to it;" and the *Times* does not yet suggest that we should do otherwise, being contented with the demand that "when Church and State undertake every soul in these isles, committing every man, woman, and child to the Rev. This and the Rev. That, by name, they see that the Rev. This and the Rev. That do their work, as everybody else is made to do his work in this country." To which very natural desire there is added the idea of making the clergy "render a daily account," of subjecting them to personal superintendence, and of promoting them according to merit!

Does the journalist believe in the feasibility of

his own suggestion? Scarcely, we should think, for we have the acknowledgment that "a formidable and noisy"—

Resistance would arise from the alleged interference with the value of ecclesiastical property. That property, of course, is only held under the solemn obligation to do all that can be done for the salvation of souls. *The law, however, does not enforce the obligation, which therefore does not seriously affect the marketable value of the property.* Were the obligation honestly enforced, it is likely enough that, at least in the case of a populous parish, a living would not be so saleable as now, or so readily taken by an idle man.

In other words, the Establishment question is, in the main, a property question, and no reform will be tolerated which will render an Establishment less useful, in a pecuniary and social respect, to our aristocracy and moneyed classes. "It is not to be denied," says the *Record*, that—

Patrons commonly regard the livings in their gift as so many opportunities of conferring a favour upon those who are connected with them by relationship or interest. In the one case it is a commodious house, in another, a pleasant neighbourhood; in a third, good society; in others, the ample and gentlemanly income which is supposed to constitute the attraction. The real questions which ought to be prominent in such matters are comparatively kept out of sight.

The *Record* rightly attributes to the chartered indolence and the irresponsibility of the clerical profession, the esteem in which it is held by those to whom in other respects it is most unsuitable:—

Hence it is that any incapable scion of a great family, who can command interest, is thought good enough for the ministry. Hence men without talents, without piety, without professional ardour, with no nobler object in view than the attainment of a gentlemanly and quiet competence, seek in the clerical profession the ease they covet. Hence men are appointed to important parishes who are incapable, alike mentally and physically, to discharge their momentous obligations.

"The evil," adds the ingenious writer, "is deep-seated, urgent, perilous, and indisputable." And what is the remedy? The *Times* says it is, "of course, plain," but it doubts whether "in this priest-ridden country there is courage" to carry out the system of administrative reform in the Church at which it has pointed. The *Record*, with greater soberness, allows that it is "not so easy" to point to a cure. It mildly suggests one or two alleviating measures, but concludes that—

The real and adequate remedy can only be found in the outpouring of the Spirit of God, on all who seek, and on all who confer, the solemn responsibility of the ministry; that a higher tone of sentiment, a loftier standard of knowledge and duty, and a more disinterested love of the great work may prevail throughout the Church, from the humblest curate to the most exalted metropolitan. For this we must not cease to pray for the Redeemer's sake.

This is, of course, conscientiously urged by the writer, but, looked at from our point of view, it strongly savours of the profane. To ask "the outpouring of the Spirit of God" on the existing system of patronage and on the simoniacal transactions of the ecclesiastical auction mart indicates, in our judgment, either a woful shortsightedness in the discovery of the source of the evil to be grappled with, or a sad lack of candour and faithfulness in acknowledging and dealing with it. Clearly the work of reformation will have to be carried on in other quarters than that represented by the *Record*.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The *Morning Star* states that the Archdeacon of Taunton does not intend to insert a retraction of his alleged errors in the registry of Bath and Wells by the 1st October, as ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury; so that, on the 21st October, the day appointed for the next meeting, the Primate will have no other course to pursue than to pass a sentence upon Mr. Denison, depriving him of all his clerical appointments. "It is fully expected that this will lead to a serious breach in the Established Church." On the other hand, the *Christian Times* has "no doubt that the Archdeacon will ride off on a technical plea. It is maintained, amongst other available pleas, that the Twenty-ninth Article—to which the Act of Queen Elizabeth, under which the prosecution has been instituted, refers—was struck out of the Articles before it received the Queen's assent; that the Articles were known as the 'Articles of 1562'; and that there is no proper early authority for calling them 'The Thirty-nine.' Such a plea must prove as fruitless as it is degrading; for unless the Court of Arches decide that the Archbishop's judgment at Bath is wrong, as regards the other five articles which Archdeacon Denison is alleged to have violated, of what value would be the fact to him of Queen Elizabeth having, with a dash of her pen, as is alleged, excluded the Twenty-ninth?"

A RELIGIOUS WAR IN ISLINGTON.—On the 16th of May, Mr. F. T. Mackreth, of Canonbury Park, addressed a letter to Mr. Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, in which he stated that a strong feeling had arisen amongst some of the lay inhabitants of Islington to have a church where a daily service might be performed, such as they might join in before proceeding to their city business, and that, if a suitable site were selected, he and his friends would supply the funds for the erection and endowment of a church and schools. He added that they would expect the nomination to the living. To this Mr. Wilson objected, as he had heard that Mr. Mackreth was a Puseyite, but said he would consent to the erection of a church as proposed if the patronage were given to the trustees in whom the Bishop of

Calcutta (the late Vicar of Islington) vested the patronage of the three original district churches. This would not suit Mr. Mackreth, who says that the vicar (one of the trustees) has ten livings in his gift, and that he will not consent to giving him the patronage of another, to increase the market value of his advowson, which, he says, is a family living, bought at an auction at Garraway's coffee-house. A long and angry correspondence, full of personalities, followed, and the various parties have retired from the contest bitter theological enemies.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND RELIGIOUS TESTS.—As the result of looking into some late numbers of the *London Gazette* the *Daily News* says: "It appears that certain petitions—some of them presented by Mr. Heywood—praying for the revision of the new statutes passed by the commissioners for the several colleges at Oxford were referred to the Privy Council. One of the objects of the petitioners was to have the religious tests struck out—and in short to open those ancient foundations of learning to all comers. These prayers have not been granted, and therefore the Colleges will remain more or less closed. But the other day there appeared in the same *Gazette* the revised statutes for Balliol College, and, unless we misunderstand them, they present very important results. In the first place, it seems that the necessity of a Fellow taking holy orders is abolished. There will, in general, according to these new regulations, be four clerical Fellows, but the rules are so framed that after a man has been elected a Fellow, he will not be placed under any compulsion, as it were, to take orders by reason of the prospect of losing his fellowship if he refuses to do so. But this is not all. At present there is, we presume, no kind of restriction upon any young man—of any nation, or of any sect—becoming a member of this College; so that, through the gates of this house, at least any individual has access to the benefits of an Oxford education. Nor is this all. It seems by these new statutes that no ecclesiastical test is imposed upon the Fellows. As we have observed, the Fellows, except four, may be laymen; and it seems that the only declaration which they can be called upon to make is a declaration that they will obey the bye-laws of the College. Nor are we aware that these bye-laws impose any religious test. Therefore, so far as the statutes of Balliol College are concerned, there is no kind of restriction. Any one may go there and receive his education, provided he submits to the rules of discipline which prevail within the walls; and, so far as the College is concerned, any individual may become a Fellow. It is true, no doubt, that according to the Act of Uniformity any Fellow of a College may be called on to subscribe the declaration of conformity, but this is the effect of an act of the Legislature. So far as the College is concerned, the members of that body seem to have done everything in their power to abolish all restrictions. Considering the state of public opinion upon this question of education, the conduct of the Master and Fellows of Balliol deserves the praise of boldness, and is full of instruction."

PREACHING IN THE PARKS.—Some further correspondence relative to the prohibition of preaching in the parks has just been published. The Rev. G. T. Driffield, in a closing letter to Sir B. Hall, says:—

We beg to express our sincere regret that you should adhere to your determination to prohibit preaching for the future in the parks; under which term, however, you still imply that the propounding of Atheism and the utterance of blasphemous expressions must be classed with the advocacy of that common Christianity with which the people of this land are avowedly identified. We do not perceive how, if the grounds upon which you act in the present instance be correct, any preaching in the open air can be approved or permitted to be carried on in any part of the kingdom. It is, indeed, our own opinion that the public parks naturally and conveniently afford the best of all opportunities for such an effort in the cause of religion and morality, as being unattended with any interruption to business or interference with recreation. . . . The season of the year being now advanced, we do not feel it our duty, as a body to contend further for a relaxation of your order; but while for the present we withdraw from the prosecution of our object, we reserve to ourselves the right to reopen the question at issue at any time, and in any manner which our conscience may suggest and our judgment approve.

RELIGIOUS FEUDS IN IRELAND.—A violent mob collected, a few evenings since, outside a house in Cork, in which a meeting of the Irish Missionary Society was being held, and acted in an outrageous manner, breaking several squares of glass in the windows, and threatening some of the persons attending the meeting with violence. Some of the parties are to appear before the magistrates to answer the charges brought against them for the offence. On the other side, an account appears in the Cork papers of the pulling down and breaking of a stone cross which ornamented the gate of a convent at Clonakilty, in that county.

RENEWAL OF PERSECUTION AT FLORENCE.—The following are the particulars of a new persecution in Florence. The sufferer is the widow of a Protestant, named Berretti, whose last words were full of faith and rejoicing, breathing encouragement to his poor wife, who truly needed all the support that could be given her. She had a visit from the priest, Buratti (the one to whom poor Cecchetti's imprisonment was mainly owing), who demanded how she had let her husband die without the last sacraments of the Church. She replied that "he had long confessed his sins to God, and received pardon for them through Jesus Christ; and that, as he had a good hope that the anointing of the Holy Spirit had been vouchsafed to him, he felt in need of no other consolation." After much threatening and noise, he wrote out a formal repudiation of the body as that of a heretic, and refused burial in consecrated ground. He then assured her that if she persisted in her heresy, she would be despised by every-

body, to which she replied, "No one was despised as Jesus was, and it was too much honour for her to be in anywise like her Lord. I have seen my husband die in that bed by inches, and almost every week we have been tempted to renounce our faith, for the sake of those comforts which might have softened his suffering, and prolonged his life. By the help of God we have been kept faithful hitherto, and now that he is gone, you have no longer the power to tempt me. I have drunk the cup of misery to the dregs; nothing you can make me suffer can equal the bitterness of his death; that is past, and I warn you not to waste time and words in trying to influence me now." "We shall see that," said the priest, and left her for the time. She had then to go with the paper he had left to the tribunal. "What did she mean to do with the *cadavere dannato*? Did she expect help from the police when the Church refused to take it in? It would just be left where it was, and she might lay her account to infection for herself and her children." She told them they could do their pleasure. Her dear husband had been precious to her living, and was precious to her dead. She had, by God's mercy, two rooms; she and her children would retire to one, and the corpse would remain in the other, till they chose to permit of its being taken away. They knew much better than she did, if at that season there would be *pericolo* for the neighbourhood. Seeing that nothing could be made of her, they let her go, and at night a cart was sent (the cholera cart, the crowd said it was), a number of *gens d'armes* surrounding the house, and the body was carried off to a little enclosure, at the opposite side of the road from the great burial-ground on the Strada di Bologna, reserved for criminals, unbaptized infants, and any others dying without the passport of the Church.

SERVICES IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The bishops had a meeting in the spring, the result of which is now circulated among the clergy in the form of two resolutions, which bear the signatures of all the English and Irish archbishops and bishops, except those of London, Durham, and Chester. The first resolution, after reciting the direction in the rubric prefixed to the Prayer-book for the resolution of doubts by the ordinary, and further stating that doubts have been expressed whether the "other times" when the litany "shall be commanded by the ordinary" (see rubric for the litany) are limited by the words "after morning prayer" or no, declares that, in the judgment of the subscribing prelates, "the command of the ordinary is not limited by the words 'and after morning prayer' in such sense as that the morning prayer is always before or as a preceding part of that service at which the litany shall be so used; but that it is left to the discretion of the ordinary to command the use of the litany as a separate service at any hour of the day, so that no ordinary service of the Church be thereby set aside, nor the litany substituted for either morning or evening prayer." The second resolution declares "That by the same authority it is lawful for the bishop at his discretion to allow the use of the morning prayer and communion with sermon at the first or morning prayer, and, after such interval as he shall direct, the litany, with or without a sermon, as he may direct."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE IRISH CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY have just issued an elaborate circular with reference to their present position and prospects. The gist of it is, that the society will stand fast by its claim to include an unrestricted use of the Scriptures in its system of teaching. Here is a specimen of its strain—"We have lately heard of an instance of a mistress of a school conducted on the principles of the National system asking a child, 'Where will all liars be sent to?' and receiving in answer, 'To Purgatory.' And because she knew that it would be contrary to the rule of the system to disabuse the child's mind, she resigned her situation and emigrated to America. We have heard of another who was appealed to by two children, the one asserting that the Virgin Mary was to be worshipped, the other that she was not; and the mistress, knowing the restrictions imposed on her by the rules of the system, refused to answer either. Will our brethren of the Church in England be content to see the Irish clergy and laity brought under such a yoke of bondage, and compelled to imprison the 'truth in unrighteousness'? Shall the liberty which is conceded to Protestants in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions be denied to Protestants in Ireland? Shall Romanists in England be aided in educating according to their principles, and Protestants in Ireland be denied all aid in educating according to theirs?"

THE ECCLESIASTICAL INCURUS IN DURHAM.—At the dinner of the Durham County Agricultural Society, on the 5th instant, the chairman, H. G. Spearman, Esq., in proposing "Success to the Durham County Agricultural Society," referred to the vast extent of land held in mortmain by our great episcopal and caputular establishments. They were let in long leases for lives, or for years, renewable on fine—a system, he took leave to say, which, had it been invented for the express purpose of retarding the progress of the agriculture of the county or district in which it extensively prevailed, could not have been better devised for that purpose. Existing as it did, and as they all knew, in the county of Durham, to an unparalleled extent, he thought it was sufficient to account for the reproach under which, he regretted to say, the agriculture of Durham at present labours.

THE GERMAN KIRCHENTAG AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The committee of the Protestant Alliance have sent an address to the German Kirchentag, which was to meet at Lubeck on the 9th of this month, in which they say:—

The Committee of the Protestant Alliance are deeply convinced of the value of general union and sympathy among Protestants in prosecuting the objects which they have in view. They would, therefore, earnestly request

the attention of your venerable assembly to the general question of Papal encroachment, and to the manifest growth of persecution, instances of which have been numerous in Austria, Italy, and France. And with regard to two of these instances in which they are interested, they especially invite sympathy and effort. Ubaldus, the brother of John Borzinsky, still remains a prisoner at Gorts, and Joachim Zenzle is yet sighing in his dungeon at Prague, after twenty years of cruel imprisonment. The Committee of the Protestant Alliance would not venture to suggest to your assembly any particular course of action in reference to these points, but they yet earnestly hope that the deliberations of the Kirchentag may not be brought to a close, without steps being resolved upon, with a view of checking the manifest advance of Romanism, and obtaining liberty for those who are still the victims of persecution." A deputation is being formed in Germany to proceed to Vienna to solicit the release of the two prisoners named in the address, and Mr. Bethmann Hollweg, President of the Kirchentag, is willing to join it. It is hoped that influential members of the Alliance may also form part of the deputation.

THE PARAGRAPH BIBLE.—Mr. G. H. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society, in a letter to the *Times*, says: "The subject of Bible revision is at present occupying the public mind, and will probably continue to occupy it for some time to come. The Paragraph Bible issued by the Religious Tract Society has met with universal approbation. This encouraged the committee to issue an 'annotated' edition, in which the text is printed in paragraphs, and not in chapters, while the notes contain the translations approved by the greatest number of the best scholars, and the most probable meaning of obscure passages in the fewest possible words. Such a Bible avoids the offence, and at the same time furnishes the benefits, of a new translation, with the addition of a practical commentary. The New Testament is not as yet published, and, as the work demands no ordinary care, some time may elapse before its completion. Meanwhile, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the Old Testament, in the hope that you may not consider it unworthy of a review in your columns, which have been opened to letters on the general question."

Religious Intelligence.

APPLEDORE, NORTH DEVON.—The Rev. Edward Hipwood, senior student of Hackney College, London, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Church and congregation meeting in the Independent Chapel at Appledore, North Devon, and intends commencing his stated labours there on Sunday, 28th instant.

BEER, DEVON.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, services of a most interesting nature were held at this romantic fishing village, in connexion with the opening of a New Independent chapel. The chapel is large and most commodious; is capable of holding 500 persons, and has been erected at a cost of £501, under the kind and gratuitous supervision of S. Pollard, Esq., of Taunton. The opening service was conducted by the Revs. M'Millan and H. Addiscott, of Taunton, by the latter of whom a most appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered. In the evening, a public meeting was held, in which several neighbouring ministers took a part. At its close a most instructive and exciting scene took place. It was announced that, exclusive of a conditional grant of 50*l.* by the committee of the Chapel Building Society, a debt still remained upon the building of about 160*l.* Stimulated by the earnest appeals of the Rev. M'Millan, and on the result of a prior personal application from a warm-hearted friend, a number of friends came forward, and by immediate donations and pledges of future contributions the whole of the sum deficient was raised, and the singing of the doxology appropriately concluded the announcement that the chapel was handed over to the Church pastor, the Rev. R. Penman, and his people free of debt. On the evening following, the children of the Sunday-school were regaled with tea, after which, addresses, which produced a most marked effect, were delivered to them and their friends in the chapel by the Revs. M'Millan, Addiscott, and Penman, and thus closed a series of services which have left behind them a permanent impression.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The North-East Cambridgeshire Union of Baptist and Independent ministers held their quarterly fraternal meeting on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at Barton Mills. Unanimity was the prevailing feature, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Richardson, who hospitably entertained the brethren; and the meeting furnished an evidence that men who differ on some points of theology, can "dwell together in unity." The Rev. A. T. Shelley, of Soham, having expressed a wish to resign the office of secretary, which he had held for several years, a cordial vote of thanks was presented for his services, and the Rev. John Skinner, of Fordham, was appointed his successor.

COGGESHALL.—The anniversary of the Coggeshall day, Sunday, and evening schools connected with the Independent chapel, took place the week before last. On Sunday (the 6th), sermons were preached on behalf of the above schools by the Rev. B. Dale, B.A., when collections were made which amounted to upwards of 20*l.* The treat for the children took place on Thursday last, in a field near the town, kindly lent for the occasion. The day was remarkably fine, and as these schools have increased very much during the past year, the numbers were greater than on any former occasion. About 600 children took tea, after which different kinds of amusements were carried on.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, DOWNTON, WILTS.—The foundation-stone of this chapel was laid on Thursday, Sept. 11, amidst somewhat novel and very interesting circumstances. The stone was laid by four little boys,

three of whom represented some of the principal members of the congregation and largest contributors to the new building; while the fourth, the son of the minister, represented the remaining part of the congregation; the whole four, at the same time, representing the rising race, and proclaiming the advantage which the next generation, as well as the present, would be likely to derive from the new place of worship. After the stone had been placed in its position, the four little fellows worked vigorously with the trowel for about five minutes, much to the interest of those assembled, and when they had completed their task, an excellent address, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. T. Hands, of Salisbury. The friends then took tea together in large numbers, and in the evening a good and spirited meeting was held. A bottle was deposited in the stone containing a piece of vellum with the following inscription: "Foundation-stone of new Baptist Chapel, South-lane, Downton. This stone was laid, September 11, 1856, by Edwin Ridgway Blatch Whitechurch, Silas John Taunton, William Whitechurch Taunton, Daniel White Collier. 'One generation shall praise thy works to another, and shall declare thy mighty acts.' Amount of contract, 1,276*l.*; amount subscribed by congregation before the laying of the stone, 805*l.* Treasurers of building fund, S. Whitechurch, Esq., Mr. Wm. Taunton; Minister, Rev. J. T. Collier; Deacons, Mr. Wm. Eastman, Mr. Jas. Mitchell; Architects, H. Crisp, Esq., Bristol; Builder, Mr. Robert Fletcher, Salisbury."

STEEPLE, NEAR MALDON, ESSEX.—The pastors of the Church at Southminster having long felt a deep sympathy for the people living in the adjoining populous village of Steeple, on account of the state of spiritual destitution which obtains among them, resolved to hold forth the Word of Life to them. The consequence has been that the people have flocked in large numbers to hear the Word, in the most commodious building that could be obtained, so that many have not been able to obtain admittance. It was therefore resolved by the pastors and friends of the cause at Southminster that a piece of land should be purchased and a place of worship (that could be used as a school-room as well) should be at once erected. The land has been purchased on a most eligible site, and the building commenced. On Tuesday evening, September 9, a large number of persons from the village and neighbourhood were assembled to witness the laying of the foundation-stone, and to be present at a service announced to be held on the ground. The Scriptures were read, and prayer was offered by the Rev. A. Griffin, of Southminster; after which the stone was laid, and a well-timed and touching address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Winter, the senior pastor of the Church at Southminster. The meeting was concluded by singing and prayer. The people then quietly dispersed, evidently much interested in the proceedings of the evening. "One of the People" in the place has already given his mite, 10*l.*, towards the building.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DAVID DAVIES, B.A.—To the deep regret of his many friends in Neath, this highly-esteemed minister of the Gospel has removed to Therfield, near Royston, Hertfordshire. During his residence of three years in Neath, he has been the ardent and indefatigable promoter of Sunday and day schools, as well as of the Bible and other benevolent societies. His ministerial labours have been earnest, productive of much good, and evidently incited by that devoted love of the Gospel which sought the eternal happiness of his fellow-men; whilst his amiable disposition, fervent piety, great attainments, and amenity of manners, endeared him to all who were favoured with his friendship. On the evening before his departure, the 27th ult., a meeting of the subscribers was held in the Infant School-house, Queen-street, when Mr. J. H. Rowland presided, and in a speech embodying the views and feelings of the subscribers, presented Mr. Davies with a gold watch and chain of the value of twenty guineas. Mr. Davies feelingly acknowledged the kindness of his friends in so unexpectedly presenting him with so useful and valuable a token of their esteem, and expressed his regret at parting with so many friends, with whom he had worked so harmoniously in promoting the public good. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Kenway, J. Rees, Richardson, and others, and separated under the impression that the community would suffer a great loss by the removal of so willing and able a fellow-labourer in every good work.—*Swansea and Glamorgan Herald.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. WALTER SCOTT.—The retirement of the Rev. Walter Scott from the presidency of Airedale College, has furnished an occasion for the constituents of that institution to mark their high sense of his worth and efficiency as a tutor, and their regard for him as a Christian gentleman. This (says the *Bradford Observer*, which reports the proceedings) has been done in the form of a purse of money, and a timepiece with a suitable inscription, which were presented to the venerable gentleman in the library of the College, on Thursday evening last. A select party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on that evening, and after partaking of coffee in the dining-room, adjourned to the library, when John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, chairman of the committee, took the chair. The Rev. J. G. Miall read an address to Mr. Scott on behalf of the committee and constituents of Airedale College, which, with the purse, was presented to him by the chairman. In the course of his reply, the reverend gentleman, in respect to the students and his successor, said he hoped the committee, though always ready to avail themselves of any advantages which might be afforded by German learning and criticism to assist in understanding the Scriptures, they would always put the students on their guard against German philosophy and divinity.

They will never forsake the theology of Howe and Owen, and Charnock and Thomas Scott, and Fuller and

Hall, and Wardlaw and Smith, the theology of the Bible, for that of even Schleiermacher or Neander, or Stier or Hengstenberg or Ullmann, or the greatest names in Germany. None of them are, in my estimation—and I have taken some pains to gain an acquaintance with them—to be compared to our British divines. And they will always be ready too, to give the right answer to the question, Are we to have a liturgy? And I hope the answer will be—No. And I could give a reason for this hope, taken from the history and the present state of the Church, as well as from the New Testament.

The Rev. T. Scales, Rev. J. Priddle, Rev. H. B. Creak, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. J. A. Savage, F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., and Samuel Clapham, Esq., afterwards briefly addressed the meeting, which terminated at about eight o'clock. The time-piece is of the skeleton make, in a glass case, representing the gate of Kenilworth Castle. The hours are struck upon a deep-toned gong, and the half-hours on a sweetly-toned bell. It bears the following inscription on a silver plate:—

To the
REV. WALTER SCOTT, S.T.P.,
(For Twenty-two Years President and Theological Tutor
of Airedale College, Bradford, Yorkshire.)

This timepiece,
Together with a Purse, containing Five Hundred Guineas,
is presented on his retirement from office,
by the Friends and Supporters
of the College,

As an expression of their esteem, and of their high sense
of the zeal and devotedness with which he has
discharged his Collegial Duties.

Airedale College, Sept. 4, 1856.

The purse, a beautiful porte-monnaie, silver-clasped,
was purchased by the ladies of the Bradford Churches,
and was much admired.

THE BAND OF HOPE UNION.—At a meeting of the members and friends of the Band of Hope Union held in the Good Samaritan Hall, Little Salterhill, on Tuesday last, it was stated that the society employs the aid of the magic lantern in interesting the juveniles, and gaining their attention to the statements of temperance truth; it holds meetings for prayer for the success of the movement, and purposes that these shall be continued monthly in various quarters of the metropolis; it contemplates the holding of large public meetings with a view to enlist the sympathies of the wealthier classes, and hopes to engage authors of acknowledged talent to prepare works specially adapted to promote the cause of temperance among the young. The committee wish to secure the active co-operation of all friends of the cause, and have resolved to endeavour to raise 500*l.* by the 1st of May, 1857. The proceedings of the evening were somewhat varied by the presentation of prizes awarded to some of the successful competitors for melodies suitable for Bands of Hope. The gainer of the first prize, Miss Kate Pye, being resident at Devonport, was not able to attend the meeting, and the 3*l.* awarded for the first prize had been forwarded to her; to Mr. John G. Watts, the second prize of 2*l.* was presented, and to Mr. G. J. Carpenter, the third, of 1*l.* Mr. Arthur Hall stated that he had lately organised a Band of Hope at Kentish-town, and was glad to have the prospect of assistance from the Union. He felt that such an institution might be exceedingly useful, and he would recommend that some effort should be made to introduce the Band of Hope movement to the favourable notice of the Sunday-school Union. In one part of Wales, which he had recently visited, he found that in a district comprising about 7,000 persons, nearly all were abstainers. The workmen employed in the slate quarries, whose wages, on an average, did not exceed 20*s.* a week, sustained eleven chapels, with flourishing Sunday and day-schools, and literary and musical meetings on the week evenings. In the whole district there were only six public-houses, and these were such small places as scarcely to deserve the name.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, BRIKHAM, DEVON.—The above place of worship, after undergoing thorough and very extensive alterations and repairs, both externally and internally, during the last three weeks, was re-opened on Sunday, the 7th inst., when a sermon was preached in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Cross, and another in the evening by the Rev. Moses Saunders, the Baptist minister of the town. On the Monday following, a public tea was held at the Assembly Rooms, where about 180 sat down to an excellent tea, and the children of the Sabbath-school had their treat; after which a meeting was held in the chapel, when very appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Pye, of Devonport; Stenner, of Dartmouth; Knight, of Paignton; Moses Saunders, of Brixham; and Henry Cross. The services were fairly attended, and highly appreciated, and the collections on each occasion liberal. By the giving of trays at the tea, the collections, and the private subscriptions, the expenses have been about three parts met, although within the past year twenty-five guineas were subscribed for the organ harmonium.

THE ISLINGTON REFORMATORY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Mr. Worth, the secretary of this institution, which we some time ago brought under the attention of our readers, reports that the debt of 260*l.* has been reduced to about 60*l.*, to clear off which a public meeting will be held at Trinity District National Schools, Clouesley-street, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. The Rev. William Vincent, M.A., will preside, and be supported by the leading clergy and ministers in the neighbourhood, with other influential gentlemen, including Joseph Payne, Esq., barrister; previous to which a tea-meeting will take place, and it is hoped that the friends of the outcast and helpless orphan will make an effort to be present. The ragged school contains upwards of 150 children; whilst in the refuge accommodation is made for the destitute

his own suggestion? Scarcely, we should think, for we have the acknowledgment that "a formidable and noisy"—

Resistance would arise from the alleged interference with the value of ecclesiastical property. That property, of course, is only held under the solemn obligation to do all that can be done for the salvation of souls. The law, however, does not enforce the obligation, which therefore does not seriously affect the marketable value of the property. Were the obligation honestly enforced, it is likely enough that, at least in the case of a populous parish, a living would not be so saleable as now, or so readily taken by an idle man.

In other words, the Establishment question is, in the main, a property question, and no reform will be tolerated which will render an Establishment less useful, in a pecuniary and social respect, to our aristocracy and moneyed classes. "It is not to be denied," says the *Record*, that—

Patrons commonly regard the livings in their gift as so many opportunities of conferring a favour upon those who are connected with them by relationship or interest. In the one case it is a commodious house, in another, a pleasant neighbourhood; in a third, good society; in others, the ample and gentlemanly income which is supposed to constitute the attraction. The real questions which ought to be prominent in such matters are comparatively kept out of sight.

The *Record* rightly attributes to the chartered indolence and the irresponsibility of the clerical profession, the esteem in which it is held by those to whom in other respects it is most unsuitable:—

Hence it is that any incapable scion of a great family, who can command interest, is thought good enough for the ministry. Hence men without talents, without piety, without professional ardour, with no nobler object in view than the attainment of a gentlemanly and quiet competence, seek in the clerical profession the ease they covet. Hence men are appointed to important parishes who are incapable, alike mentally and physically, to discharge their momentous obligations.

"The evil," adds the ingenious writer, "is deep-seated, urgent, perilous, and indisputable." And what is the remedy? The *Times* says it is, "of course, plain," but it doubts whether "in this priest-ridden country there is courage" to carry out the system of administrative reform in the Church at which it has pointed. The *Record*, with greater soberness, allows that it is "not so easy" to point to a cure. It mildly suggests one or two alleviating measures, but concludes that—

The real and adequate remedy can only be found in the outpouring of the Spirit of God, on all who seek, and on all who confer, the solemn responsibility of the ministry; that a higher tone of sentiment, a loftier standard of knowledge and duty, and a more disinterested love of the great work may prevail throughout the Church, from the humblest curate to the most exalted metropolitan. For this we must not cease to pray for the Redeemer's sake.

This is, of course, conscientiously urged by the writer, but, looked at from our point of view, it strongly savours of the profane. To ask "the outpouring of the Spirit of God" on the existing system of patronage and on the simoniacal transactions of the ecclesiastical auction mart indicates, in our judgment, either a woful shortsightedness in the discovery of the source of the evil to be grappled with, or a sad lack of candour and faithfulness in acknowledging and dealing with it. Clearly the work of reformation will have to be carried on in other quarters than that represented by the *Record*.

ARCHDEACON DENISON.—The *Morning Star* states that the Archdeacon of Taunton does not intend to insert a retraction of his alleged errors in the registry of Bath and Wells by the 1st October, as ordered by the Archbishop of Canterbury; so that, on the 21st October, the day appointed for the next meeting, the Primate will have no other course to pursue than to pass a sentence upon Mr. Denison, depriving him of all his clerical appointments. "It is fully expected that this will lead to a serious breach in the Established Church." On the other hand, the *Christian Times* has "no doubt that the Archdeacon will ride off on a technical issue. It is maintained, amongst other available pleas, that the Twenty-ninth Article—to which the Act of Queen Elizabeth, under which the prosecution has been instituted, refers—was struck out of the Articles before it received the Queen's assent; that the Articles were known as the 'Articles of 1562'; and that there is no proper early authority for calling them 'The Thirty-nine.' Such a plea must prove as fruitless as it is degrading; for unless the Court of Arches decide that the Archbishop's judgment at Bath is wrong, as regards the other five articles which Archdeacon Denison is alleged to have violated, of what value would be the fact to him of Queen Elizabeth having, with a dash of her pen, as is alleged, excluded the Twenty-ninth?"

A RELIGIOUS WAR IN ISLINGTON.—On the 16th of May, Mr. F. T. Mackreth, of Canonbury Park, addressed a letter to Mr. Wilson, the Vicar of Islington, in which he stated that a strong feeling had arisen amongst some of the lay inhabitants of Islington to have a church where a daily service might be performed, such as they might join in before proceeding to their city business, and that, if a suitable site were selected, he and his friends would supply the funds for the erection and endowment of a church and schools. He added that they would expect the nomination to the living. To this Mr. Wilson objected, as he had heard that Mr. Mackreth was a Puseyite, but said he would consent to the erection of a church as proposed if the patronage were given to the trustees in whom the Bishop of

Calcutta (the late Vicar of Islington) vested the patronage of the three original district churches. This would not suit Mr. Mackreth, who says that the vicar (one of the trustees) has ten livings in his gift, and that he will not consent to giving him the patronage of another, to increase the market value of his advowson, which, he says, is a family living, bought at an auction at Garraway's coffee-house. A long and angry correspondence, full of personalities, followed, and the various parties have retired from the contest bitter theological enemies.

BALLIOL COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND RELIGIOUS TESTS.—As the result of looking into some late numbers of the *London Gazette* the *Daily News* says: "It appears that certain petitions—some of them presented by Mr. Heywood—praying for the revision of the new statutes passed by the commissioners for the several colleges at Oxford were referred to the Privy Council. One of the objects of the petitioners was to have the religious tests struck out—and in short to open those ancient foundations of learning to all comers. These prayers have not been granted, and therefore the Colleges will remain more or less closed. But the other day there appeared in the same *Gazette* the revised statutes for Balliol College, and, unless we misunderstand them, they present very important results. In the first place, it seems that the necessity of a Fellow taking holy orders is abolished. There will, in general, according to these new regulations, be four clerical Fellows, but the rules are so framed that after a man has been elected a Fellow, he will not be placed under any compulsion, as it were, to take orders by reason of the prospect of losing his fellowship if he refuses to do so. But this is not all. At present there is, we presume, no kind of restriction upon any young man—of any nation, or of any sect—becoming a member of this College; so that, through the gates of this house, at least any individual has access to the benefits of an Oxford education. Nor is this all. It seems by these new statutes that no ecclesiastical test is imposed upon the Fellows. As we have observed, the Fellows, except four, may be laymen; and it seems that the only declaration which they can be called upon to make is a declaration that they will obey the bye-laws of the College. Nor are we aware that these bye-laws impose any religious test. Therefore, so far as the statutes of Balliol College are concerned, there is no kind of restriction. Any one may go there and receive his education, provided he submits to the rules of discipline which prevail within the walls; and, so far as the College is concerned, any individual may become a Fellow. It is true, no doubt, that according to the Act of Uniformity any Fellow of a College may be called on to subscribe the declaration of conformity, but this is the effect of an act of the Legislature. So far as the College is concerned, the members of that body seem to have done everything in their power to abolish all restrictions. Considering the state of public opinion upon this question of education, the conduct of the Master and Fellows of Balliol deserves the praise of boldness, and is full of instruction."

PREACHING IN THE PARKS.—Some further correspondence relative to the prohibition of preaching in the parks has just been published. The Rev. G. T. Driffeld, in a closing letter to Sir B. Hall, says:—

We beg to express our sincere regret that you should adhere to your determination to prohibit preaching for the future in the parks; under which term, however, you still imply that the propounding of Atheism and the utterance of blasphemous expressions must be classed with the advocacy of that common Christianity with which the people of this land are avowedly identified. We do not perceive how, if the grounds upon which you act in the present instance be correct, any preaching in the open air can be approved or permitted to be carried on in any part of the kingdom. It is, indeed, our own opinion that the public parks naturally and conveniently afford the best of all opportunities for such an effort in the cause of religion and morality, as being unattended with any interruption to business or interference with recreation. . . . The season of the year being now advanced, we do not feel it our duty, as a body to contend further for a relaxation of your order; but while for the present we withdraw from the prosecution of our object, we reserve to ourselves the right to reopen the question at issue at any time, and in any manner which our conscience may suggest and our judgment approve.

RELIGIOUS FEUDS IN IRELAND.—A violent mob collected, a few evenings since, outside a house in Cork, in which a meeting of the Irish Missionary Society was being held, and acted in an outrageous manner, breaking several squares of glass in the windows, and threatening some of the persons attending the meeting with violence. Some of the parties are to appear before the magistrates to answer the charges brought against them for the offence. On the other side, an account appears in the Cork papers of the pulling down and breaking of a stone cross which ornamented the gate of a convent at Clonakilty, in that county.

RENEWAL OF PERSECUTION AT FLORENCE.—The following are the particulars of a new persecution in Florence. The sufferer is the widow of a Protestant, named Berretti, whose last words were full of faith and rejoicing, breathing encouragement to his poor wife, who truly needed all the support that could be given her. She had a visit from the priest, Buratti (the one to whom poor Cecchetti's imprisonment was mainly owing), who demanded how she had let her husband die without the last sacraments of the Church. She replied that "he had long confessed his sins to God, and received pardon for them through Jesus Christ; and that, as he had a good hope that the anointing of the Holy Spirit had been vouchsafed to him, he felt in need of no other consolation." After much threatening and noise, he wrote out a formal repudiation of the body as that of a heretic, and refused burial in consecrated ground. He then assured her that if she persisted in her heresy, she would be despised by every-

body, to which she replied, "No one was despised as Jesus was, and it was too much honour for her to be in anywise like her Lord. I have seen my husband die in that bed by inches, and almost every week we have been tempted to renounce our faith, for the sake of those comforts which might have softened his suffering, and prolonged his life. By the help of God we have been kept faithful hitherto, and now that he is gone, you have no longer the power to tempt me. I have drunk the cup of misery to the dregs; nothing you can make me suffer can equal the bitterness of his death; that is past, and I warn you not to waste time and words in trying to influence me now." "We shall see that," said the priest, and left her for the time. She had then to go with the paper he had left to the tribunal. "What did she mean to do with the *cadavere dannato*? Did she expect help from the police when the Church refused to take it in? It would just be left where it was, and she might lay her account to infection for herself and her children." She told them they could do their pleasure. Her dear husband had been precious to her living, and was precious to her dead. She had, by God's mercy, two rooms; she and her children would retire to one, and the corpse would remain in the other, till they chose to permit of its being taken away. They knew much better than she did, if at that season there would be *pericolo* for the neighbourhood. Seeing that nothing could be made of her, they let her go, and at night a cart was sent (the cholera cart, the crowd said it was), a number of *gens d'armes* surrounding the house, and the body was carried off to a little enclosure, at the opposite side of the road from the great burial-ground on the Strada di Bologna, reserved for criminals, unbaptized infants, and any others dying without the passport of the Church.

SERVICES IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The bishops had a meeting in the spring, the result of which is now circulated among the clergy in the form of two resolutions, which bear the signatures of all the English and Irish archbishops and bishops, except those of London, Durham, and Chester. The first resolution, after reciting the direction in the rubric prefixed to the Prayer-book for the resolution of doubts by the ordinary, and further stating that doubts have been expressed whether the "other times" when the litany "shall be commanded by the ordinary" (see rubric for the litany) are limited by the words "after morning prayer" or no, declares that, in the judgment of the subscribing prelates, "the command of the ordinary is not limited by the words 'and after morning prayer' in such sense as that the morning prayer is always before or as a preceding part of that service at which the litany shall be so used; but that it is left to the discretion of the ordinary to command the use of the litany as a separate service at any hour of the day, so that no ordinary service of the Church be thereby set aside, nor the litany substituted for either morning or evening prayer." The second resolution declares "That by the same authority it is lawful for the bishop at his discretion to allow the use of the morning prayer and communion with sermon at the first or morning prayer, and, after such interval as he shall direct, the litany, with or without a sermon, as he may direct."

THE COMMITTEE OF THE IRISH CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY have just issued an elaborate circular with reference to their present position and prospects. The gist of it is, that the society will stand fast by its claim to include an unrestricted use of the Scriptures in its system of teaching. Here is a specimen of its strain—"We have lately heard of an instance of a mistress of a school conducted on the principles of the National system asking a child, 'Where will all liars be sent to?' and receiving in answer, 'To Purgatory.' And because she knew that it would be contrary to the rule of the system to disabuse the child's mind, she resigned her situation and emigrated to America. We have heard of another who was appealed to by two children, the one asserting that the Virgin Mary was to be worshipped, the other that she was not; and the mistress, knowing the restrictions imposed on her by the rules of the system, refused to answer either. Will our brethren of the Church in England be content to see the Irish clergy and laity brought under such a yoke of bondage, and compelled to imprison the 'truth in unrighteousness'? Shall the liberty which is conceded to Protestants in all other parts of Her Majesty's dominions be denied to Protestants in Ireland? Shall Romanists in England be aided in educating according to their principles, and Protestants in Ireland be denied all aid in educating according to theirs?"

THE ECCLESIASTICAL INCURUS IN DURHAM.—At the dinner of the Durham County Agricultural Society, on the 5th instant, the chairman, H. G. Spearman, Esq., in proposing "Success to the Durham County Agricultural Society," referred to the vast extent of land held in mortmain by our great episcopal and caputular establishments. They were let in long leases for lives, or for years, renewable on fine—a system, he took leave to say, which, had it been invented for the express purpose of retarding the progress of the agriculture of the county or district in which it extensively prevailed, could not have been better devised for that purpose. Existing as it did, and as they all knew, in the county of Durham, to an unparalleled extent, he thought it was sufficient to account for the reproach under which, he regretted to say, the agriculture of Durham at present labours.

THE GERMAN KIRCHENTAG AND THE PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.—The committee of the Protestant Alliance have sent an address to the German Kirchentag, which was to meet at Lubeck on the 9th of this month, in which they say:—

The Committee of the Protestant Alliance are deeply convinced of the value of general union and sympathy among Protestants in prosecuting the objects which they have in view. They would, therefore, earnestly request

the attention of your venerable assembly to the general question of Papal encroachment, and to the manifest growth of persecution, instances of which have been numerous in Austria, Italy, and France. And with regard to two of these instances in which they are interested, they especially invite sympathy and effort. Ubaldo, the brother of John Borzinsky, still remains a prisoner at Gortz, and Joachim Zetule is yet sighing in his dungeon at Prague, after twenty years of cruel imprisonment. The Committee of the Protestant Alliance would not venture to suggest to your assembly any particular course of action in reference to these points, but they yet earnestly hope that the deliberations of the Kirchentag may not be brought to a close, without steps being resolved upon, with a view of checking the manifest advance of Romanism, and obtaining liberty for those who are still the victims of persecution." A deputation is being formed in Germany to proceed to Vienna to solicit the release of the two prisoners named in the address, and Mr. Bethmann Hollweg, President of the Kirchentag, is willing to join it. It is hoped that influential members of the Alliance may also form part of the deputation.

THE PARAGRAPH BIBLE.—Mr. G. H. Davis, secretary of the Religious Tract Society, in a letter to the *Times*, says: "The subject of Bible revision is at present occupying the public mind, and will probably continue to occupy it for some time to come. The Paragraph Bible issued by the Religious Tract Society has met with universal approbation. This encouraged the committee to issue an 'annotated' edition, in which the text is printed in paragraphs, and not in chapters, while the notes contain the translations approved by the greatest number of the best scholars, and the most probable meaning of obscure passages in the fewest possible words. Such a Bible avoids the offence, and at the same time furnishes the benefits, of a new translation, with the addition of a practical commentary. The New Testament is not as yet published, and as the work demands no ordinary care, some time may elapse before its completion. Meanwhile, I take the liberty of sending you a copy of the Old Testament, in the hope that you may not consider it unworthy of a review in your columns, which have been opened to letters on the general question."

Religious Intelligence.

APPLEDORE, NORTH DEVON.—The Rev. Edward Hipwood, senior student of Hackney College, London, has received a cordial and unanimous invitation from the Church and congregation meeting in the Independent Chapel at Appledore, North Devon, and intends commencing his stated labours there on Sunday, 28th instant.

BEER, DEVON.—On Wednesday, the 11th instant, services of a most interesting nature were held at this romantic fishing village, in connexion with the opening of a New Independent chapel. The chapel is large and most commodious; is capable of holding 500 persons, and has been erected at a cost of £500, under the kind and gratuitous supervision of S. Pollard, Esq., of Taunton. The opening service was conducted by the Revs. M. Millan and H. Addiscott, of Taunton, by the latter of whom a most appropriate and impressive discourse was delivered. In the evening, a public meeting was held, in which several neighbouring ministers took part. At its close a most instructive and exciting scene took place. It was announced that, exclusive of a conditional grant of £500, by the committee of the Chapel Building Society, a debt still remained upon the building of about £600. Stimulated by the earnest appeals of the Rev. M. Millan, and on the result of a prior personal application from a warm-hearted friend, a number of friends came forward, and by immediate donations and pledges of future contributions the whole of the sum deficient was raised, and the singing of the doxology appropriately concluded the announcement that the chapel was handed over to the Church pastor, the Rev. R. Penman, and his people free of debt. On the evening following, the children of the Sunday-school were regaled with tea, after which, addresses, which produced a most marked effect, were delivered to them and their friends in the chapel by the Revs. M. Millan, Addiscott, and Penman, and thus closed a series of services which have left behind them a permanent impression.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—The North-East Cambridgeshire Union of Baptist and Independent ministers held their quarterly fraternal meeting on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at Barton Mills. Unanimity was the prevailing feature, under the presidency of the Rev. J. Richardson, who hospitably entertained the brethren; and the meeting furnished an evidence that men who differ on some points of theology, can "dwell together in unity." The Rev. A. T. Shelley, of Soham, having expressed a wish to resign the office of secretary, which he had held for several years, a cordial vote of thanks was presented for his services, and the Rev. John Skinner, of Fordham, was appointed his successor.

COGGESHALL.—The anniversary of the Coggeshall day, Sunday, and evening schools connected with the Independent chapel, took place the week before last. On Sunday (the 6th), sermons were preached on behalf of the above schools by the Rev. B. Dale, B.A., when collections were made which amounted to upwards of £200. The treat for the children took place on Thursday last, in a field near the town, kindly lent for the occasion. The day was remarkably fine, and as these schools have increased very much during the past year, the numbers were greater than on any former occasion. About 600 children took tea, after which different kinds of amusements were carried on.

NEW BAPTIST CHAPEL, DOWNTON, WILTS.—The foundation-stone of this chapel was laid on Thursday, Sept. 11, amidst somewhat novel and very interesting circumstances. The stone was laid by four little boys,

three of whom represented some of the principal members of the congregation and largest contributors to the new building; while the fourth, the son of the minister, represented the remaining part of the congregation; the whole four, at the same time, representing the rising race, and proclaiming the advantage which the next generation, as well as the present, would be likely to derive from the new place of worship. After the stone had been placed in its position, the four little fellows worked vigorously with the trowel for about five minutes, much to the interest of those assembled, and when they had completed their task, an excellent address, suited to the occasion, was delivered by the Rev. T. Hands, of Salisbury. The friends then took tea together in large numbers, and in the evening a good and spirited meeting was held. A bottle was deposited in the stone containing a piece of vellum with the following inscription: "Foundation-stone of new Baptist Chapel, South-lane, Downton. This stone was laid, September 11, 1856, by Edwin Ridgway Blatch Whitechurch, Silas John Taunton, William Whitechurch Taunton, Daniel White Collier. 'One generation shall praise thy works to another, and shall declare thy mighty acts.' Amount of contract, 1,276*l.*; amount subscribed by congregation before the laying of the stone, 805*l.* Treasurers of building fund, S. Whitechurch, Esq., Mr. Wm. Taunton; Minister, Rev. J. T. Collier; Deacons, Mr. Wm. Eastman, Mr. Jas. Mitchell; Architect, H. Crisp, Esq., Bristol; Builder, Mr. Robert Fletcher, Salisbury."

STEEPLE, NEAR MALDON, ESSEX.—The pastors of the Church at Southminster having long felt a deep sympathy for the people living in the adjoining populous village of Steeple, on account of the state of spiritual destitution which obtains among them, resolved to hold forth the Word of Life to them. The consequence has been that the people have flocked in large numbers to hear the Word, in the most commodious building that could be obtained, so that many have not been able to obtain admittance. It was therefore resolved by the pastors and friends of the cause at Southminster that a piece of land should be purchased and a place of worship (that could be used as a school-room as well) should be at once erected. The land has been purchased on a most eligible site, and the building commenced. On Tuesday evening, September 9, a large number of persons from the village and neighbourhood were assembled to witness the laying of the foundation-stone, and to be present at a service announced to be held on the ground. The Scriptures were read, and prayer was offered by the Rev. A. Griffin, of Southminster; after which the stone was laid, and a well-timed and touching address was delivered by the Rev. Charles Winter, the senior pastor of the Church at Southminster. The meeting was concluded by singing and prayer. The people then quietly dispersed, evidently much interested in the proceedings of the evening. "One of the People" in the place has already given his mite, 10*l.*, towards the building.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. DAVID DAVIES, B.A.—To the deep regret of his many friends in Neath, this highly-esteemed minister of the Gospel has removed to Therfield, near Royston, Hertfordshire. During his residence of three years in Neath, he has been the ardent and indefatigable promoter of Sunday and day schools, as well as of the Bible and other benevolent societies. His ministerial labours have been earnest, productive of much good, and evidently incited by that devoted love of the Gospel which sought the eternal happiness of his fellow-men; whilst his amiable disposition, fervent piety, great attainments, and amenity of manners, endeared him to all who were favoured with his friendship. On the evening before his departure, the 27th ult., a meeting of the subscribers was held in the Infant School-house, Queen-street, when Mr. J. H. Rowland presided, and in a speech embodying the views and feelings of the subscribers, presented Mr. Davies with a gold watch and chain of the value of twenty guineas. Mr. Davies feelingly acknowledged the kindness of his friends in so unexpectedly presenting him with so useful and valuable a token of their esteem, and expressed his regret at parting with so many friends, with whom he had worked so harmoniously in promoting the public good. The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Kenway, J. Rees, Richardson, and others, and separated under the impression that the community would suffer a great loss by the removal of so willing and able a fellow-labourer in every good work.—*Swansea and Glamorgan Herald.*

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. WALTER SCOTT.—The retirement of the Rev. Walter Scott from the presidency of Airedale College, has furnished an occasion for the constituents of that institution to mark their high sense of his worth and efficiency as a tutor, and their regard for him as a Christian gentleman. This (says the *Bradford Observer*, which reports the proceedings) has been done in the form of a purse of money, and a timepiece with a suitable inscription, which were presented to the venerable gentleman in the library of the College, on Thursday evening last. A select party of ladies and gentlemen assembled on that evening, and after partaking of coffee in the dining-room, adjourned to the library, when John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, chairman of the committee, took the chair. The Rev. J. G. Miall read an address to Mr. Scott on behalf of the committee and constituents of Airedale College, which, with the purse, was presented to him by the chairman. In the course of his reply, the reverend gentleman, in respect to the students and his successor, said he hoped the committee, though always ready to avail themselves of any advantages which might be afforded by German learning and criticism to assist in understanding the Scriptures, they would always put the students on their guard against German philosophy and divinity.

They will never forsake the theology of Howe and Owen, and Charnock and Thomas Scott, and Fuller and

Hall, and Wardlaw and Smith, the theology of the Bible, for that of even Schleiermacher or Neander, or Stier or Hengstenberg or Ullmann, or the greatest names in Germany. None of them are, in my estimation—and I have taken some pains to gain an acquaintance with them—to be compared to our British divines. And they will always be ready too, to give the right answer to the question, Are we to have a liturgy? And I hope the answer will be—No. And I could give a reason for this hope, taken from the history and the present state of the Church, as well as from the New Testament.

The Rev. T. Scales, Rev. J. Pridie, Rev. H. B. Creak, Rev. D. Fraser, Rev. J. A. Savage, F. Crossley, Esq., M.P., and Samuel Clapham, Esq., afterwards briefly addressed the meeting, which terminated at about eight o'clock. The time-piece is of the skeleton make, in a glass case, representing the gate of Kenilworth Castle. The hours are struck upon a deep-toned gong, and the half-hours on a sweetly-toned bell. It bears the following inscription on a silver plate:—

To the
REV. WALTER SCOTT, S.T.P.,
(For Twenty-two Years President and Theological Tutor
of Airedale College, Bradford, Yorkshire.)

This timepiece,
Together with a Purse, containing Five Hundred Guineas,
is presented on his retirement from office,
by the Friends and Supporters
of the College,

As an expression of their esteem, and of their high sense
of the zeal and devotedness with which he has
discharged his Collegial Duties.

Airedale College, Sept. 4, 1856.

The purse, a beautiful porte-monnaie, silver-clasped, was purchased by the ladies of the Bradford Churches, and was much admired.

THE BAND OF HOPE UNION.—At a meeting of the members and friends of the Band of Hope Union held in the Good Samaritan Hall, Little Saltrough, on Tuesday last, it was stated that the society employs the aid of the magic lantern in interesting the juveniles, and gaining their attention to the statements of temperance truth; it holds meetings for prayer for the success of the movement, and purposes that these shall be continued monthly in various quarters of the metropolis; it contemplates the holding of large public meetings with a view to enlist the sympathies of the wealthier classes, and hopes to engage authors of acknowledged talent to prepare works specially adapted to promote the cause of temperance among the young. The committee wish to secure the active co-operation of all friends of the cause, and have resolved to endeavour to raise 500*l.* by the 1st of May, 1857. The proceedings of the evening were somewhat varied by the presentation of prizes awarded to two of the successful competitors for melodies suitable for Bands of Hope. The gainer of the first prize, Miss Kate Pye, being resident at Devonport, was not able to attend the meeting, and the 3*l.* awarded for the first prize had been forwarded to her; to Mr. John G. Watts, the second prize of 2*l.* was presented, and to Mr. G. J. Carpenter, the third, of 1*l.* Mr. Arthur Hall stated that he had lately organised a Band of Hope at Kentish-town, and was glad to have the prospect of assistance from the Union. He felt that such an institution might be exceedingly useful, and he would recommend that some effort should be made to introduce the Band of Hope movement to the favourable notice of the Sunday-school Union. In one part of Wales, which he had recently visited, he found that in a district comprising about 7,000 persons, nearly all were abstainers. The workmen employed in the slate quarries, whose wages, on an average, did not exceed 20*s.* a week, sustained eleven chapels, with flourishing Sunday and day-schools, and literary and musical meetings on the week evenings. In the whole district there were only six public-houses, and these were such small places as scarcely to deserve the name.

THE INDEPENDENT CHAPEL, BRIXHAM, DEVON.—The above place of worship, after undergoing thorough and very extensive alterations and repairs, both externally and internally, during the last three weeks, was re-opened on Sunday, the 7th inst., when a sermon was preached in the morning by the pastor, the Rev. Henry Cross, and another in the evening by the Rev. Moses Saunders, the Baptist minister of the town. On the Monday following, a public tea was held at the Assembly Rooms, where about 180 sat down to an excellent tea, and the children of the Sabbath-school had their treat; after which a meeting was held in the chapel, when very appropriate addresses were delivered by the Revs. J. Pye, of Devonport; — Stenner, of Dartmouth; — Knight, of Paignton; Moses Saunders, of Brixham; and Henry Cross. The services were fairly attended, and highly appreciated, and the collections on each occasion liberal. By the giving of trays at the tea, the collections, and the private subscriptions, the expenses have been about three parts met, although within the past year twenty-five guineas were subscribed for the organ harmonium.

THE ISLINGTON REFORMATORY AND RAGGED SCHOOLS.—Mr. Worth, the secretary of this institution, which we some time ago brought under the attention of our readers, reports that the debt of 260*l.* has been reduced to about 60*l.*, to clear off which a public meeting will be held at Trinity District National Schools, Cloudeley-street, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 23. The Rev. William Vincent, M.A., will preside, and be supported by the leading clergy and ministers in the neighbourhood, with other influential gentlemen, including Joseph Payne, Esq., barrister; previous to which a tea-meeting will take place, and it is hoped that the friends of the outcast and helpless orphan will make an effort to be present. The ragged school contains upwards of 150 children; whilst in the refuge accommodation is made for the destitute

children (not actually convicted of crime), who are fed, clothed, educated, and taught suitable trades on the premises, and when, after a course of moral and religious training, they are placed out in situations to gain their own living, it is very pleasing to be enabled to state that most of them give the greatest satisfaction to their employers.

THE SAMARITANS.—A short time ago our country was visited by a native of Nablous, who was deputed by his brethren to appeal to our Government to aid them in obtaining protection from Mohammedan oppression. Through the instrumentality of the Foreign-office this has been effected, and subscriptions were raised to help this little sect from their present difficulties. It will be gratifying to those who took a warm interest in Jacob esh Shelaby and the Samaritans, to know that he has safely arrived among his community, and that the trustees have received a letter thanking them and the British public for the kindness evinced towards them.

THE "NONCONFORMIST" AND THE NEGATIVE THEOLOGY.

(From the *British Banner*.)

It is known, probably, to a portion of our readers, that the *Nonconformist*, immediately on the appearance of the letter of the Rev. Thomas Binney, seized upon it, announcing its character and object, and addressing such observations to its readers as it thought proper. The *Nonconformist*, referring to the progress and prospects of the Controversy, expressed itself as follows:—

Now no reflecting man, we think, can have quietly watched the affair without having come to the conclusion that it covers a great deal more than appears upon the surface. It does so. It is not the "Rivulet," nor the review of it, nor the ministerial protest, nor the debate at the Congregational Union, which can naturally account for the intense interest that is gathering about this contest. Far more important matters are involved—matters which, as yet, men talk about only in whispers.

This language is significant; but the following, with which the Article closes, is still more so:—

Till now we have kept our peace, feeling that it is an affair with which our meddling would tend to no profit. But having read Mr. Binney's brochure, we felt compelled to express without equivocation our view of this "controversy"—and we now conclude by again affirming that it involves vastly deeper interests than those which have hitherto appeared in connexion with it. To us it is a sign that a younger and more vigorous life is casting its old skin, and however painful the process, we hail it as the symptom of a freer development of spiritual energy.

To men of observation and reflection, there is much in these passages to excite solicitude; but as the *Nonconformist* articles will afterwards come up, at present, we abstain from all comment. The *Nonconformist*, as if judging that its time was come, after the appearance of the letter of Mr. Binney, proceeded with a series of articles on the subject, which, however, are now brought to a close. That event, we presume, has been hastened by the effect the articles produced among the readers of that journal. The following extract from an important letter addressed to it, is of a nature so significant as to deserve particular notice:—

The *Nonconformist* has a religious character. I know it has always disclaimed the position and character of an organ of theological opinion. But I cannot feel that, of late, the *Nonconformist* has maintained theological neutrality. It may avow no creed, may profess adhesion to no dogmatic theology, but its enmity to the religious views which till recently were almost universally received amongst Congregationalists, both Pædo-Baptist and Anti-Pædo-Baptist, is, I suppose, almost beyond dispute. I know the subterfuge (forgive the word) whereby this charge will be evaded. I know I shall be told that it is not doctrines, but forms of stating doctrines, to which opposition is offered by the *Nonconformist*, and by the new school of theology, of which I cannot but think the *Nonconformist* has been of late the mouth-piece. But have we not fair reason to suspect the change of mode must be very extensive, which is spoken of in such grave words as these: "For years past, then, there has been gradually forming among reading, thoughtful, and devout men, both in the ministry and out of it, an undergrowth of conviction impatient of, even if not hostile to, many of those metaphysical forms in which the teachings of Christianity have been distorted and stereotyped by the dogmatism of theological schools." (*Nonconformist*, July 16.) In the same article we are told that this "feeling" is "a carefully suppressed one," and this suppression, it appears, is from dread of tea-table criticism! or, in other words, from dread of the disapproval of the people. Sir, if I proposed to change the "form" or "mould" in which I now preach the "naked and inflexible dogmas" of religious truth, and had no design but to present the same truths in a fresher, more forcible, more attractive aspect, I really should have no dread of "tea-table criticism." But if the change of "form" meant something more than this—if I designed to put into the background truths which I now put foremost,—if I designed to give just now and then a hint of truths which now form the substance of my sermons,—if the Gospel, which I now preach as a means of saving men from a state indescribably bad and desperately wicked, were hereafter to be presented as a means of bettering a condition which is not so very bad after all, this would be a change of "form" which I should no doubt carefully suppress. I should question, if all my sneers at the old plan, as an adherence to metaphysical forms would, in that case, save me from the "tea-table criticism," that the new form was just as metaphysical as the old, and a great deal less Scriptural. . . . Do not let us lay down, as sentiments inseparable from liberty, principles which must lead to universal doctrinal indifference, and re-introduce the state of things existing a hundred years ago, when Presbyterian pulpits were shared by men of sentiments differing widely as the poles are sundered.

The writer of the foregoing deserves great praise for the intelligent firmness with which he has set forth his Protest. Mr. Miall, it is clear, must wait a little longer, for the pear is by no means yet so ripe as he had supposed.

A "Mr. Wyndham" has been hoaxing the people of Birmingham, and borrowing money, by pretending that he was sent to make preparations for a visit by the Queen of Oude. He got manufacturers to prepare for her reception; communicated with the authorities; dined with the notables; and borrowed 5*l.* of one gentleman, who declined to cash a cheque for 20*l.* When suspicion arose, Mr. Wyndham disappeared. "R. Wyndham" contradicts this statement in a letter to the *Times*. He says on the authority of Captain Brandon, that there was a "misunderstanding," and that when the particulars are published, they will exonerate him from the charges made against him.

* We copy the Italics as they appeared in the *Banner*.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress made an excursion, on the 10th instant, to San Sebastian in Spain. A letter from that place of the 10th, says:—

Yesterday afternoon, the French war steamers entered this bay with the Emperor and Empress of the French on board. About half an hour before, the commandant-general of the province received an express from the governor of Passages (distant three miles from this place), informing him that their Majesties were taking a look at that port, and might be expected hourly at San Sebastian. Hasty preparations were in consequence made, and the Emperor and Empress received a thundering salute from some of the 36-pounders which were mounted in such haste upon the battlements of the citadel after the late insurrection at Madrid, as they landed at the stairs of the new mole, where the commandant-general and civil governor of the province, with the British vice-consul, commandant of marine, captain of the port, alcalde, and municipality received their Majesties amidst the congregated population of St. Sebastian. The Emperor's simple blue frock coat, light waistcoat, and dark trousers, gave him the air of an English gentleman, to which contributes not a little a regular English-built hat. The Emperor read with evident interest the English inscription on the tombs of several officers and men belonging to the old British auxiliary legion, including a white marble tablet to the memory of Sir R. Fletcher and the other engineer officers who fell in the siege of St. Sebastian, in 1813.

The anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol was made a gala day at Biarritz. The Emperor reviewed all the detachments of troops on duty there, and presented the Imperial Prince to them, holding him up in his arms. Afterwards tables were laid out opposite the stables and the soldiers' huts, and a capital dinner given to them, including abundance of sausages, and a bottle of champagne to every three men. The military bands played during the dinner, and in the evening the troops strolled gaily along the streets of Biarritz, smoking the Emperor's cigars. All the officers dined at the Villa Eugénie.

It is believed that the Court will leave Biarritz on the 27th or 28th instant for St. Cloud, and will stop for two days at Bordeaux on its way northwards.

In reference to the rumours that have been so long afloat concerning the Emperor's health, the *Indépendance* says:—

The Emperor, as to whose health so many exaggerated and even ridiculous reports are in circulation, is very well. There is, in fact, nothing the matter with him but some indefinite flying gout pains, for which he went to be cured at Plombières, and which will prevent him from taking so much horse exercise as he has been accustomed to. Doctor Barthe, from Paris, is now attending his Majesty.

Prince Adalbert of Bavaria and his bride, whose departure from Madrid was lately announced, are visiting the Emperor and Empress at Biarritz. On Friday they dined with the Emperor and Empress at the Villa Eugénie yesterday, and a ball was given in their honour in the evening. The Empress now takes airings frequently in an open carriage and pair, driving herself. Prince Adalbert has, it is said, resolved to hold fast to his religion, and forego his contingent title to the throne of Greece.

The Prussian Ambassador, Count de Hatzfeldt, accompanied by his lady, left Paris on Sunday for Biarritz, where it is said they are to stay a week. This looks very like an *entente cordiale* between the French Emperor and the King of Prussia on the subject of Neufchatel.

As yet no preparations are making for the Congress to be held at Paris this winter, and which is to consist of the second representatives who assisted at the Congress last spring; but there appears no doubt that such a meeting will be held, with a view to settle, with the least delay possible, questions arising out of the Treaty of Paris.

The *Progres du Pas de Calais* says it is probable that the circular of the Bishop of Arras will be brought before the Council of State. Lord Cowley, it is said, intends to make a representation to the Minister of Public Instruction, in order to reassure the numerous English families who send their children to French schools in the Pas de Calais.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes, that although the *Moniteur* has not announced it, there is no doubt that the Emperor Napoleon has sent the Grand Cordon to Marshal O'Donnell.

The *Univers* is about to establish religious journals in the provinces to advocate those Ultramontane and jesuitical opinions to which several bishops have lately openly adhered. The first of the new papers had made its appearance at Rennes, under the title of the *Messager de l'Ouest*.

SPAIN.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that, according to late intelligence from Madrid, a Constitution is to be promulgated before the 15th of this month.

The *Debats* persists in declaring that a split exists in the Cabinet of Marshal O'Donnell, in spite of the assertions to the contrary made by other Paris journals.

Every one (says a correspondent of the *Daily News*) continues to believe that some remarkable change is at hand. There are some who even give the name of the successor of O'Donnell. The questions which may develop the crisis are the return of Christina, and the opposition of certain members of the Cabinet to the measures of the Finance Minister, who is disposed to hasten by all means the sale of the property of amortisation. I have already informed you that in the Basque provinces the sale of the property of the clergy is not pressed, but that it is proceeding vigorously in the other provinces. The *mot d'ordre*, sent from Toledo to all the bishops, is to imitate the conduct of the clergy of

France under similar circumstances, and to employ spiritual weapons to hinder the peasantry from bidding. The Bishop of Santander has taken the initiative.

Provincial letters announce that the majority of civil governors are dismissing the Progressistas in the municipalities and deputations, and substituting for them Moderados. In the province of Corunna all the former ayuntamientos, without exception, have been swept away. In Murcia, on the contrary, things remain just as they were before the *coup d'état*.

The *Journal de Madrid* says that the French Government is not ignorant that the Legitimists and the Orleanists organise and direct from France all the intrigues which are carried on in the Spanish capital, and that it will not allow them to triumph on either side of the Pyrenees. "O'Donnell, or le Spectre Rouge," is the motto of the *coup d'état* journal.

SWITZERLAND.

According to accounts from Berne of the 10th, the inquiry into the affair of Neufchatel is being carried on with great activity by MM. Amiet and Duplan. It appears that the Federal Council is desirous of bringing the affair to a termination as promptly as possible, and it is probable that the Court of Assizes will have accomplished its task before the end of October. The greatest readiness is evinced to set prisoners at liberty at the earliest moment it can be proved that they have taken no direct part in the late affair. A special service has been celebrated in the church of the castle for the 500 prisoners. They are allowed to walk in squads by turns on the terrace.

Herr von Sydow, in the name of the King of Prussia, addressed to the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation, with regard to the events of Neufchatel, repeating the protest of 1848, when the Neuchâtelois threw off their allegiance, "against all attempts made, or that may be made, against the rights of his Majesty the King of Prussia, in his quality as Sovereign of Neufchatel and Valangin." It is stated in the *Suisse* that the Federal Council in its reply, declared that it could not admit that right, for the reasons already expressed in the negative reply of the Federal Directory of the 1st and 6th March, 1848; and concluded by expressing its regret that events in every way deplorable should have given a motive for the renewal of the protest. M. de Sydow, according to the same journal, had an audience of the President of the Federal Council, from whom he demanded that the prisoners should be treated with kindness, and that the judicial inquiry and trial should not be too hastily conducted, as such a course might complicate still more the diplomatic relations of Prussia with the Confederation, and create fresh difficulties. M. Stämpfli replied that Switzerland was the last country to which such observations ought to be addressed, since its legislation with respect to political offences and crimes was the least severe that existed. Justice, he added, should take its course, and the Confederation was firmly determined to reject all diplomatic intervention.

The Swiss journals state that the Prussian envoy, M. de Sydow, having completely failed in his mission, has left Berne.

Most of the Berlin journals continue to disavow any direct or indirect participation of the Prussian Government in the late events at Neufchatel. They state that the moment the King heard of the insurrection he warmly disapproved of it, considering that act as an encroachment on his decisions, and an impediment to the negotiations which might have been opened for the settlement of the question of the principality.

The semi-official Berlin journal, the *Zeit*, having declared that the recent events were wholly unforeseen by the Prussian Government, lays down very absolutely that Neufchatel belongs to Prussia, by a right inalienable and acknowledged by all Europe. Prussia has rejected the offer of a pecuniary indemnity with scorn. She wants not an indemnity, but her right.

The Federal Assembly of Switzerland is convoked for the 15th of September. Though no mention is made of the events which took place at Neufchatel, there is no doubt that they will prominently occupy the attention of the assembly.

ITALY.

The Piedmontese journals publish a peculiar document, containing questions put by "the Episcopate of the Sardinian States to the Sacred Penitenciera" at Rome, and the answers of that holy body. The questions relate to the conduct proper to be observed towards the parties who voted, approved, and executed the laws of 1855 suppressing certain ecclesiastical communities. The answers are regarded as concessions to Liberal Piedmont. They admit, persons under censure to act as sponsors at the sacraments of baptism and confirmation. They allow the marriage even of a notoriously excommunicated person, should it be dangerous for the priest to refuse. Practically they allow of burial with all due rites. Tax-collectors and intendants, however, guilty of executing the law, must make a secret retraction before they can be absolved, and a public retraction before they can receive the *viatico*. All persons concerned in the passing of the law of 1855, or who have approved of it, or who execute it, are to be absolved if they will perform a salutary penitence; those who have bought ecclesiastical property are enjoined to show a salutary penitence as a necessary preliminary to absolution; indulgence is to be given to the faithful, so that they may purchase, or retain if they have purchased, ecclesiastical property—on condition that they hold it at the disposal of the Church, that they usefully administer it, that they "satisfy the pious obligations that may be annexed to such properties, and to assist according to their abilities the persons or the church to whom these goods belong, particularly if the rent of the same goods should exceed (in proportion to) the price paid; that they inform the heirs and successors of

these obligations by means of letter, so that they may understand on what terms they are held.

A "difficulty" has again arisen between Sardinia and Tuscany. A Signor d'Aste, of Genoa, went to Florence with some pupils he has under his care, on a vacation ramble. He had proper passports, and found no obstacles between Leghorn and Florence. He had not been twenty-four hours in the latter city when the Minister of the Interior ordered him to quit the town instantly. Signor d'Aste appealed to the Sardinian Chargé d'Affaires; who, on stating the case to the Minister, was told that the boys and their master must go, because the tutors in d'Aste's school were Tuscan refugees. Count Cavour has sent a "strong remonstrance" to Florence.

A letter from Vienna of the 5th, in the *Cologne Gazette*, says: "It appears that the hope of inducing the King of Naples to make concessions has been abandoned, for it is stated from a good source that Baron de Hubner has received orders to return here without passing by Naples."

In Brescia the refusal to pay taxes has been organised on an extensive scale, and according to the latest news, the Government is unable to find buyers for the property which it seizes in default of payment.

According to the *Opinione* of Turin, the raising of the state of siege in Parma is due to the influence of the new Russian envoy. The *Opinione* says:—"There is a story current at Milan of Marshal Radetzky's having lately drunk a toast to the King of Sardinia, promising to pay him a visit at Turin next spring. On the other hand, we learn from Parma that it was Count Stackelberg, the Russian envoy, who persuaded the Duchess of Parma to raise the state of siege and to suppress the military tribunals, or courts martial; expressing, moreover, an opinion to the effect that her dependence upon Austria was neither useful nor in accordance with her dignity."

The first volume of Gioberti's posthumous works has been published at Turin. Speaking of the temporal power of the Pope, he says:—

The temporal power of Rome is hurtful to its spiritual power, and causes it to be despised. The Pope is now Ghibelline, and he makes war against the Guelph, as in the last day of his imprisonment at Avignon. Although the Pope is now in Rome, he is still a slave, for the Pope is obliged to obey foreign princes, and is dependent on foreign bayonets. The essential character of Rome ought to be freedom itself: Rome this day is in a state of slavery—the Pope is the slave of princes, the slave of Jesuits, the slave of his mercenary Swiss, the slave of usurers and moneylenders, and the slave of his prelates, who govern and devour his substance; in short, he is the slave of his own ignorance, as that man is alone free who is wise, who knows himself, mankind, and has a knowledge of the times he lives in.

General Garibaldi has come to Genoa with the intention of taking back on board of his cutter all that is absolutely essential for the construction of a small village in the Isle of Caprara, which he has been bringing into cultivation. This island is situated on the coast of the Island of Sardinia, and was uninhabited. The Sardinian Government is going to increase its navy by six screw frigates of fifty guns each.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* says of the King of Sardinia:—

The King alone is always away from Turin—away from human intercourse and human affairs—away at his Castle of Pollenzo, or at some other hunting seat—living a wild and almost savage life, walking or riding nearly alone for whole days, under the most scorching sun, unwearied and restless, but less, perhaps, in pursuit of game than of that peace of mind which the turn of European politics has taken from him. The defeat of Novara rankles in his breast, and the hopes of a *revanche* held out by the chances of the Eastern war, and of his own alliance with the Western Powers, have been dashed to the ground by the Peace of Paris, so that he is now, perhaps, the most disappointed and discontented man in his kingdom. These Savoy princes are a melancholy, undemonstrative race. Charles Albert, fallen from all hope, ran to hide his disgrace and die broken-hearted on the very last borders of Western Europe. His son broods on his grievances in silence, and is well nigh killing himself with vexation unuttered, no less than with violent toil and hardship which no human frame can withstand, but in which he very clearly seeks bewilderment and oblivion. Cavour evinces more energy and sanguineness of disposition, and there certainly is no untoward event that can for one moment daunt or depress La Marmora; but with the majority of their colleagues, and of the members of Parliament here present, the idea begins to gain ground that no weighty change in the general course of European politics is at hand, and that it behoves Piedmont to turn her attention to the sweeping reforms that the transition from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy has rendered necessary.

AUSTRIA.

According to the *Augsburg Gazette*, the Austrian Government has received assurances, on the part of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, that Russia will be content if provision by treaty be made for the maintenance of the lighthouse on the Island of Serpents, giving up her claims of sovereignty over it. Russia proposes that a mixed commission, residing at Jassy, should watch over the execution of this treaty.

A decree of the Minister of Worship recommends the heads of the Protestant Churches of Hungary to discuss with the most entire liberty the project of law concerning the definitive regulation of the situation of the Protestant confessions of Hungary.

The *Austrian Gazette* espouses warmly, as it would appear, the cause of the Swiss Republicans, whom it congratulates on their having stifled at its birth, by their promptitude and energy, a new European question. "The present situation," says this journal, "alters in no respect the rights of the Prussian crown; this question has rather the air of a civil lawsuit, than that of a political question of any weight,

and it will probably be settled by the acceptance of an indemnity."

AMERICA.

The Africa, which left New York on the 3rd, brings the important intelligence that the extra session of Congress had terminated its labours, having passed the Army Appropriation Bill without the restrictive proviso. This result was arrived at in the following way: Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, with the unanimous consent of the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, making the necessary provision for the army similar to that which existed under the old Army Bill, and this new measure retained only the first clause of the proviso prohibiting the employment of the federal troops in enforcing the enactments of the usurping legislature of Kansas. This new bill, as reported, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 99 to 78, and it was then sent to the Senate. Here, in the Senate, Mr. Hunter moved that the proviso should be struck out; and he carried his motion thus—yeas, 26; nays, 7. In this amended shape, the bill was sent back to the House of Representatives, and the question arose whether the proviso struck out by Mr. Hunter should be retained. It was moved that the bill should be accepted as amended, that is to say, without the proviso, and there voted:—

Yeas..... 101

Nays..... 98

Majority against the proviso—3

The bill then, as a matter of course, was instantly taken off to the President for his signature; and almost as instantly, a communication was made to the Congress that he had signed the measure, and that he had no further communication to make. The Congress then adjourned *sine die*.

The *New York Herald* contains the following remarks on what it calls "these wonderful news from Washington":—

We are not surprised at this result at all. The combination of Buchanan and Fillmore men in the House was getting too strong for the Fremont party, and the defeat of the proviso was from the beginning but a matter of time; another day or two would have brought in sufficient Democratic and Know-Nothing absentees to crush out the whole strength of the Republicans. They have yielded to necessity, being in a minority as against Fillmore and Buchanan men, and the President is left to use the army in Kansas at his discretion. Leading Democratic senators have admitted that the Missouri-Kansas laws are infamous and atrocious, and have moved their repeal; but they have been overruled by the party, and the Kansas laws and the border ruffians remain untouched. We apprehend that every dispassionate mind will consider this criminal neglect of the affairs of Kansas a lasting disgrace to this Congress, and a pitiful concession to an imbecile and double-dealing President, who has proved his total want of courage and capacity for the suppression of a border war.

We are sorry to hear that the Fremont men were frightened by the tactics of Jeff. Davis, in dismissing the workmen from the different armouries on the plea of a want of funds. That dodge would have soon run itself out, for the main issue of Kansas as a Free State, or Kansas as a Slave State, will overshadow all sorts of secondhand tricks and devices to distract the public mind.

The Army Bill is passed. Very well. Mr. Pierce's mind will now be easy concerning the frontier Indian tribes, on whose account this extra session was called together. The bill is passed without that proviso, so that our amiable President has still an unlimited discretion over the army money and the army itself, in behalf of the border ruffians. Perhaps his promises to Mr. Campbell, of the House, and the gentle hints thrown out for his guidance by the Senate, may be followed by a comparatively impartial enforcement of the doctrine of squatter sovereignty—but we shall soon see. Both sides are marshalling their forces in Kansas or on the border for war upon a large scale. We shall soon see whether the one party is to be disarmed, dispersed, and driven from Kansas again, while the other is to be protected and permitted to run loose and lawless over the territory, murdering and plundering under cover of the United States troops.

The *New York* correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

It was a quasi Democratic triumph—it may even turn out to be an actual and positive one. One thing is certain, that the President can still continue, for six months to come, to harass and drive the Free State men from the territory of Kansas. This deep infamy will still rest upon the national Administration. But still the Free-soil party of the United States do not lose their courage. Congress adjourned its extra session on Saturday, and one hundred true and tried Free State members started to rejoin their constituents. Every one of this trained band of freedom will be greeted by an ovation as he reaches his home: and they will go each like a Peter the Hermit to kindle new fires for liberty.

The same writer, in mentioning that the Vermont State election was an unprecedented triumph for Fremont—being a majority of 20,000—says:—

The Fillmore partisans are everywhere dropping off, and going for Fremont or Buchanan. But the main body of Fillmore's party still stand firm, although it is nearly certain that they will at the last moment take their candidate from the field and go for Buchanan if their combined action can secure his election. We, therefore, consider it clearly in the power of Mr. Fillmore to secure Buchanan's election. If he is guilty of this, he will sink lower in public regard than Frank Pierce himself.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science closed its sittings and adjourned to August 1, 1857, when it will assemble at Montreal.

The House, on August 28, passed a bill appropriating 40,000 dollars to purchase and repair the ship *Resolute*, for the purpose of presentation to the English Government.

The yellow fever was slowly approaching New York, and had broken out in a virulent form on Governor's Island.

The report of the dismissal of Government workmen is confirmed. Four hundred had been discharged from the Armoury at Springfield, in accordance with orders from the Ordnance-office.

The news from Kansas is still threatening and perplexing. The partisans of slavery, under the orders of General Atchinson, and the Free-soilers, commanded by General Lane, were preparing for an encounter. Fears were entertained that intelligence of a bloody battle would soon be received. Mr. Shannon, the acting governor, was at Leecompton, and had issued a proclamation declaring the territory to be in a state of insurrection, and calling on all good and brave citizens to aid and assist the legal authorities in preserving the peace and protecting the persons and property of the inhabitants.

The last advices from Nicaragua state that a large body of troops from San Salvador and Guatemala were at Leon, under the command of General Cabanano. Colonel Salazar had been convicted of "treason" to Walker's Government and shot. Several natives had also been shot for the same cause at Masaya. Many desertions are reported among Walker's men, including, it is said, one entire company. A report was current that Walker had revoked the exequatur of the British Consul at Leon. Mr. Livingston, United States Consul at Leon, is reported to have been shot, in retaliation for the shooting of Colonel Salazar by General Walker.

From California we learn that the Vigilance Committee was still the *de facto* Government, and appeared to be thoroughly supported by the inhabitants of San Francisco. It had executed two more criminals for murder—one, a man named Brace, for an assassination committed a year ago; the other, called Hetherington, had shot down a Dr. Randall in the St. Nicholas Hotel, only five days before his execution. He was seized on the spot, tried, and hanged—an example of prompt and terrible justice. In this case Hetherington had purposely provoked the collision, and, though his victim fired also, the plea of the former that he acted in self-defence was not admitted. He had shot another man in the same manner some time ago, but, with the usual laxity of Californian justice, had escaped punishment. Brace was drunk when he was executed, and died cursing and blaspheming; Hetherington appeared penitent, though to the last he denied he had been guilty of murder. The committee has warned its exiles, that, if they return to the country, they will certainly be hanged. On the day of the above executions, the committee had 3,000 men under arms. Judge Terry is still detained in custody; the man he stabbed had recovered, fortunately for the judge. It is supposed he will be expelled the country.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Overland Mail brings intelligence from Bombay, Aug. 13; Hong-kong, July 25; and Melbourne, June 24.

In India a treaty is being negotiated with the Mound chiefs, hitherto the only disturbers of the peace on the north-west frontier. Burmah is to be made over to the Madras army. Oude is perfectly quiet, and our forces there are to be reduced. Lord Canning is at Calcutta; his health has improved. We have now received full particulars as to the assassination of the heir-apparent of Ava, while residing under British protection at Rangoon. When we took possession of Pegu, he sought refuge from danger in our territories; his death seemed to have been desired by the ruling powers, and assassins were employed accordingly to destroy him. The result is not at all unlikely to be another advance on Ava, and a further change of dynasty. The King of Oude remained in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. The intelligence from Cabul, including news from Herat, is conflicting, one account representing the Persians in the latter place as being triumphant, and another representing them as being defeated.

In China the rebels took possession of Tanyang on the 6th July—a step which brings them close to Souchow, the capital of the province, and outlet of commerce from Shanghai. The Imperial fleet of forty sail is cooped up near Nankin. The American house of Wetmore and Co. had suspended payment. Mr. Howard Cunningham had been killed by the Chinese.

From Australia we learn that heavy rains had hindered diggers, but, nevertheless, the yield of gold continued good. The total gold received at Melbourne by escort, from the beginning of the year to the 19th June, was over 900,000 ounces. The balance of trade continued largely in favour of the colony. In the week ending the 19th June the value of exports was 305,000*l.*; imports, 243,000*l.* The surplus of exports over imports for the expired portion of the year was about 2,000,000*l.* At Forest Creek two tons of quartz had yielded 533 ounces of gold. Agriculture and domestic manufactures were largely extending. A steamer had carried flour up the Murray to Sandhurst, near Bendigo, and others were to follow. But it is anticipated that the spread of agriculture near the gold-fields will soon render them independent of supplies from other places.

The two Houses of the New South Wales Parliament met for the first time on the 22nd May. The members of the Legislative Assembly were shocked at an assumption of House of Lords fashions by the Council, who sent an "Usher of the Black Rod" to request them to elect a Speaker, and having done so, to enter the Council Chamber and hear the Governor's message. The Assembly elected Mr. Daniel Cooper, by a majority of one—24 to 23. The message is described as "out-liberalising the Liberals;" and the address, an echo of the message, was carried by 30 to 10 in the Assembly.

The Melbourne correspondent of the *Times* gives a few interesting statistics:—

We are already saving 1,000,000*l.* at least in the purchase of flour as compared with last year. The colony last year paid 3,317,480*l.* for imported food, besides growing a considerable quantity. Taking all the articles together, the prices are now less than half what they were last year; and I have no doubt that the accumulation of capital, which was stopped in 1854, is now proceeding rapidly. For about eighteen months, I believe, in spite of our 10,000,000*l.* of gold, very little was added to the wealth, or more properly speaking the available capital, of the colony. Between 3,000,000*l.* and 4,000,000*l.* was destroyed by the cost of governing about 250,000*l.* people. Nearly and perhaps quite an equal sum was got rid of in the extra price of food and forage. We have spent more than 2,000,000*l.* a year for drink and tobacco—on the average of three years. At the same rate, England alone should drink and smoke away about 114,000,000*l.* But we improved last year, for the imports of wine and spirits did not much exceed 1,000,000*l.* I say again, that our high priced food, our Government extravagance, and our drink, pretty well took the guilt off our gingerbread; and it is only now, that we have halved these heads of expenditure, that we have become an accumulating people.

Another letter says:—

A most gratifying symptom of our genuine social development, is the contemplated establishment of a sort of Working Men's College. The Committee of the Mechanics' Institute have resolved to try the experiment of evening classes of instruction in Mathematics, Experimental Physics, the English Language and Literature, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, and Logic. The classes will be conducted by the ablest men of science in the colony; and the results will be tested by terminal examinations. Successful individuals will obtain certificates of honour—a plan which will be at once satisfactory to the public and advantageous to themselves. These classes will speedily be in active operation.

The great influx of Chinese into our population is becoming with us a social feature of the highest interest. The capitation tax has failed of its end, and the overland migration of Chinese from South Australia is now steadily going on. It is calculated that there are fully 30,000 of them at present in Victoria, principally at the various gold fields. They are in general steady, industrious, and successful; working for the most part in groups, under the control of a headman or chief.

From New Zealand we learn that at Narananki on the 3rd May, the natives had fought with the British troops, when eighteen were killed and wounded. Gold has been discovered near Nelson, and a large lode of copper at the height of 1,800 feet on the Dun Mountain. Uninsured property valued at 25,000*l.*, had been destroyed by fire at Wellington.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Large quantities of English Agricultural Machinery of every description are now being exported from Southampton to France, by way of Havre.

A political work, written in the French language, published by Garnier, of Paris, appears to be to advocate a sort of holy alliance between France, Italy, and Spain! Louis Napoleon, Murat, O'Donnell, and the Pope, against all the world.

Sir C. Eastlake is at present in Rome with Mr. Mundler, observing what works of ancient art are disposable for the enrichment of the National Gallery. He has paid some visits to the Marquis Campana's collection of paintings by the early Italian masters, from the Byzantine period to that of Raphael.

A letter from Berlin says: "Our great singer, Johanna Wagner, who was lately so much applauded at London, is about to give up the stage. She is on the point of marrying M. Jachtman, a young man of Königsberg."

An American paper records the death of a woman at the age of 137 years, leaving two "orphans," one 85 and the other 78 years old.

"C. S.," writing from Wiesbaden, reports two suicides at gambling-tables. A Dutch officer, having lost all, shot himself: before his blood was washed from the floor, "gambling was resumed as madly as ever." A week before this, an English officer killed himself at Homburg under similar circumstances. It is said that the Duke of Nassau intends to expel the hell-keepers from his dominions.

The defalcations of the cashier and the sub-cashier of the Northern of France Railway, at first supposed to be about 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* are now rumoured to reach 600,000*l.*, or 240,000*l.*

M. Tehen, charged with stealing, some time since, official dispatches from the Foreign-office, at Berlin, has been tried, found guilty, and sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, with hard labour. The trial took place with closed doors.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* contradicts "a deliberate and a foul calumny." Prince Czartoryski has not accepted the amnesty of the Czar; is not, therefore, preparing to return to his Polish estates; and has lately declared now—when more than eighty years of age—that he will never again press the soil of Poland till that soil be free!

General Tottleben (so the Russian journals spell his name) has just been entertained by the inhabitants of Riga.

A Congress of homoeopathic medical men is to meet at Brussels on the 23rd, and the most eminent homoeopaths of Europe are expected to take part in the proceedings.

The Constitution of Hanover is annulled. Financial decrees may be issued by the sole authority of the Crown.

The Russian Government has abolished for the time being all the quarantine restrictions now in force in Bessarabia, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azoff. This new regulation is to remain force until the navigation is closed for the present year.

Mr. Oliveira, M.P., is now in Paris, accumulating information in reference to the wines in the various districts of France.

It is said that the widowed hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen is not unlikely to appear as a suitor

for the hand of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary of Cambridge, who is at this time with the Duchess, her mother, at Baden.

The standing army of the United States numbers over 13,000 men.

The Mormons at the Great Salt Lake City are threatened with famine. Their crops have been destroyed by drought, grasshoppers, and worms.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA'S CORONATION.

The grand review of the 1st of September at Moscow, alluded to in our last, is described in full by the accomplished correspondent of the *Times*. There were no less than 73 squadrons of cavalry present. The infantry consisted of four complete divisions of the Guard. There were, therefore, 64 battalions, or about 50,000 men of the Guard; to these must be added 20 battalions of the corps of Grenadiers, 3 battalions of Rifles, 1 battalion of Sappers, and 1 battalion of Marine Infantry of the Guard—in all 90 battalions of infantry. Each of these divisions brought its batteries into the field, so that there were at least 116 guns on the ground—some say there were 140 pieces paraded. The aspect of the field (writes the correspondent) may be imagined when it is recollected that there were more men present than there were on both sides together at the battle of the Alma, and considerably more than there were of English, French, and Russians, at the battle of Inkermann. The infantry were drawn up in columns of companies in four divisions, their front extending over a space of a mile and a half, their depth being half a mile. The cavalry were on the right flank, the artillery on the right and centre.

The Emperor appeared on the field about one P.M. He was followed by a very large staff of general officers, by a numerous Etat-Major, and by a suite of foreign officers and strangers who were invited to be present, and who were mounted on horses from the Imperial stables. The Emperor wore the uniform of a general officer—a helmet with plumes of cocks' feathers, white, yellow, and black; a dark green frock-coat, with gold lace collar and cuffs, shoulder straps, the red riband (of St. George?), and a star and cross on his breast, and scarlet pantaloons with gold stripes. He rode a horse of great symmetry and grace, which moved with paces as regular as those of a veteran soldier. As his Majesty approached the line he quickened his pace into a gallop and rode from the proper left to right at full speed, followed by a wavy cloud of plumes, flashing steel, gold and silver, and hazy dust, all down the line, the troops presenting arms, the standards and eagles being lowered, and each regiment cheering as the Emperor passed. Turning up to the left again the brilliant staff rode at an equally rapid pace along the second line, and in like manner passed the front of all the divisions. The cheers were measured, and the sound of so many voices crying out "Long live the Czar," mingled with the strains of the national anthem, had a very fine effect.

The review was magnificent, and the several regiments of the Guard did credit to Russia. One regiment, the Pavlofsky, or the regiment of Paul, presents an appearance which would be grotesque if it were not imposing. "All the men," says a correspondent, "have cocked noses. Every soldier with a *nez retroussée*, who is of the proper height, is sent to this regiment, which was formed by Paul in one of his eccentric freaks, and a very determined pug is eligible if it be accompanied by sunken eyes and high cheek-bones. But more than this. The men, clean shaven, like all Russian soldiers, except on the lip, wear their moustaches brushed upwards towards the ears, which gives them a strange and savage aspect. This bizarre and ferocious appearance is increased by the shape of their head-dress, which is like a sugar-loaf with one side cut away—an angular section of a cone, with the round side to the front." The *pièce de resistance* of the review was the

GRAND CAVALRY CHARGE.

The Chevalier Guard of the Emperor came up at the head of the twelve regiments of cavalry of the Imperial Guard and of the line. It is impossible to exaggerate the beauty and condition of some of those regiments, and more particularly was one struck with the appearance of the horses and men of the Hussar regiment of Grodno. When the squadrons had dressed into a splendid line, a certain number of the officers slowly rode out in front, and came toward the line of spectators till they were within about fifty paces, when they halted, and took up points in a parallel to that of the cavalry, who were distant from them about 650 yards. Then at a given signal the whole of this tremendous body of cavalry, uttering loud cheers, and flourishing sabres of couching lances, burst into a gallop, and charged full speed towards the people and the Emperor's *cortège*. The effect was overwhelming: the earth, indeed, shook under the tramp of 15,000 war horses—their force seemed sufficient to annihilate whole armies—they sweep over the ground like some prodigious wave or a roller of the great Atlantic—in a second they were close at hand, and it seemed as if nothing mortal could check that glittering flood. The women shrieked and fled, and some of the ruder sex turned tail and sought refuge in the rear of the lines. The alarm was groundless. The horses were well in hand, notwithstanding the great speed at which they advanced, and on arriving at the line of officers the billow of Centaurs was arrested as if by magic, and the front suddenly halted in wonderful order amid the tremendous cheering of the people.

Several English officers, among whom was Colonel Maude, of the Artillery, were on the ground, and were mounted on the Emperor's horses, in order that they might follow in his suite. Every country in Europe and many out of it contributed their share of uniforms and representatives on the occasion of this magnificent review.

The ceremony of proclaiming the Emperor's coronation was performed on the 4th inst. for the first

time. At nine o'clock in the morning the procession was formed in the square before the Senate House, inside the Kremlin. The general in command, Osten Sacken, on horseback, halted in the centre of the open space; on his right hand, a little in the rear, a squadron of the Garde-à-Cheval were drawn up in parade order: the trumpeters of each squadron were posted on the flanks, and six led horses, with rich caparisons, were stationed in a line on each side of the trumpeters. In front of the general were the two Secretaries of the Senate. An aide-de-camp-general, a grand master of the ceremonies, and heralds, fantastically attired, completed the *cortège*. Shortly after the assistants had taken their places, the general raised his hand and gave an order in Russian, whereupon the trumpets burst out into a wild and startling flourish, the heralds raised their maces in the air, and all having uncovered their heads one of the secretaries read the proclamation, of which the following is a translation into English:—

PROCLAMATION.

Our very august, very high, and very puissant Lord, the Emperor Alexander Nicolaeivitch, being mounted on the throne of his ancestors, which is that of All the Russias, as well as upon those of the kingdom of Poland and of the Grand Duchy of Finland, which are inseparable from it, has deigned to order that the coronation of his Imperial Majesty and his oath shall take place on the 26th of the month of August, his august spouse the Empress Maria Alexandrovna participating in this sacred ceremony. This solemn act is announced by the present proclamation to all faithful subjects, to the end that on this happy day they may redouble their fervour in their prayers to the King of kings, that he may spread by his Almighty power his blessings and favours on the reign of his Majesty, and that throughout its duration he may maintain peace and tranquillity to the glory of his holy name, and for the unalterable prosperity of the Empire.

The same evening the rooms of the Graziani Palace were thrown open to the *beau monde* of Moscow, and about 350 or 400 people flocked into a "little dance" at the Countess of Granville's. The palace in which the Ambassador and the Countess of Granville reside is one of the best in Moscow. It is furnished with richness and good taste, and has an air of English comfort about it which is not often found in those dreary wastes of or-molu, chandeliers, stiff sofas, burl cabinets, and marqueterie through which one is often condemned to wander on the Continent. The attendance of generals, of statesmen, and of Ministers was very large, and all the special embassies, with the exception of that of France, were fully represented. The Prince of Prussia, the ex-Minister and favourite of the late Czar, Count Kleinmichel, M. Nesselrode, M. Von Seebach, Prince Gagarin, Prince Galitsin, and many other persons of distinction were present.

The Italian Opera-house is described as the most beautiful, if not the most spacious in the world. Dr. Russell gives the following anecdote connected with the

LEVEE OF THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.

The Grand Duke Constantine held his court the same evening, at the palace of the Governor, at eight o'clock, and those strangers who had been presented to the Emperor had the honour of being introduced to his Imperial Highness. He speaks English remarkably well, and he put several questions to our countrymen respecting their uniforms and other matters which showed that he was acquainted with the external appearance, at all events, of the British army. The American Minister and his suite and Colonel Colt were presented to the Grand Duke in full uniform, peaked hat, plume of yellow cocks' feathers, blue coat, large gold epaulettes, gold lace-striped trousers, sword, &c. "Well," said the colonel, "you are the most democratic Grand Duke I ever met!" "How is that, Colonel?" asked the Grand Duke. "Why, you shook hands with me, and you are the first Grand Duke that has done that yet," was the reply. His Imperial Highness smiled, and did not know how to take the remark.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* makes particular allusion to that part of the programme in obedience to which the Emperor dismounted from his horse at the Woskressenskaja Warota, or Gate of the Resurrection, for the purpose of performing his devotions there to the Iverski Mother of God. He thus describes the scene of

THE IMPERIAL DEVOTIONS.

This gate is so situated, leading from the China-town on to the Red Place on the way to the Kremlin, that almost everybody must pass through it on every occasion of having any errand in the town; its form is that of a double gateway, with the two gateways separated from each other by a short column, and surmounted by two pointed towers or steeples. This much frequented passage, where the traffic of Moscow throbs and pulsates unintermittingly, the Czar Alexis Michailowitch selected as the fittest spot for the erection of a shrine for the picture of the Mother of God from Mount Athos. Tradition states this picture to have been handed down from Tamara, Queen of the Grusians, who, in former ages, converted the inhabitants of the Caucasus to Christianity. From length of years, and perhaps also from the smoke of the thirteen silver lamps that are kept burning before it from sunrise to sunset, this picture is now well nigh black; but the face and hands of the Virgin Mother, as well as those of the Infant Jesus, being left bare and not covered with precious stones or metals, are still distinguishable. This circumstance enables the orthodox Russian to trace the wound that a Circassian dagger once inflicted on the right cheek of the Mother of God, and whence drops of blood have trickled, at some time or other, it is said. No good Russian, high or low, old or young, rich or poor, passes through this Gate of the Resurrection without performing his devotions to this wonder-working picture, which stands in a niche sunk in the pillar which separates the two gateways, and which is approached by a few steps. The most elegant equipages, and the poorest droschkas stop as they approach this gate, for all passers through either dismount, or, at least, cross themselves; nobles and peasants, beggars, ladies, and soldiers, all stop, the devout step up to the picture, fall on their knees, kiss the ground, and pray; on rising, the worshipper kisses

the hand of the Virgin and the foot of the Infant. Great folks, when their relations are ill, come there in the night time and have the little chapel opened by the monks on purpose for them to put up their prayers for the recovery of their suffering friends; and sometimes the miraculous picture is carried to the bedside of the sick for a consideration; but as, on such occasions, the chapel still contains an equally wonder-working picture (so that the monks may lose no custom by its absence on any clinical excursion), it is difficult to know which is the real, genuine picture—the one that goes out visiting, or the one that receives visits at home. Before this miraculous picture of the Iveraki Mother of God did the Emperor, in compliance with usage and the programme, dismount from his horse and perform his devotions, which being ended he handed the Empress and the Empress-Mother from their carriages, who thereupon performed theirs. Special tickets were issued for admission to the neighbourhood of this spot, and, according to one account I have seen, about 15,000 persons were eyewitnesses on this occasion of the Imperial devotions, and no single eye remained dry among them. The Spaskoi Warota—the Saviour's Gate—through which the Emperor rode into the Kremlin on this occasion of his solemn entry, is surmounted by another very miraculous picture; but of the Saviour, the chief virtue and efficacy of which appear to consist in a preternatural power of passive resistance.

The Emperor is said to work incessantly with his Ministers, and they are loud in their praises of his extraordinary assiduity. One of the questions which is understood to cause some anxiety is purely domestic; it is the scarcity of labour in the south of Russia. The crops in Russia are said to be very fine, but there are not hands enough to get them in, and the wages for a labourer have mounted up to the enormous sum, for a Russian, of one silver rouble, or 3s. 4d. a day.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the *Abeille du Nord*, states that the Russian Government is using the greatest activity in repairing the damage caused during the siege. The steam frigate *Chersonesus*, and the transports *Reni*, *Laba*, and *Prouth*, have been raised. The last named has been sent to Nicolaieff. In the Bay of Karabelnaia the warehouses are being converted into barracks, and carpenters, masons, and other workmen, are arriving there, sent by the Government to take part in the works to be executed.

Le Nord publishes the following telegraphic despatch, dated Moscow, Sept. 12:—

The Imperial manifesto is now in the hands of the public. The following points are contained in it, viz.: A commemorative civil and military medal for all who took part, directly or indirectly, in the war. Freedom from military service for four years throughout the empire. A more equitable assessment of the poll-tax. The Emperor accords an amnesty to the political offenders of 1826 and 1831. All the Jews of the empire are freed from the special burdens of the recruitment that still oppressed them. The children of soldiers that were brought up by the State, and as such formed part hitherto of the army, in which they were bound to serve as soldiers, are all restored to their relations. The most important ceremonies of the coronation are over. The weather has changed, and is now very bad.

The Russian Government have, according to the correspondent of the *Daily News*, determined on granting concessions for the following lines of railway: A line from Moscow to Nishni; a line from Moscow to Theodosia, on the Black Sea; a line from Moscow to Laybau, and a line from Petersburg to Warsaw, with branches from Petersburg to join the Prussian lines. The whole length of line conceded is about 4,000 versts—over 3,000 miles—and the estimated capital five millions, upon which a guarantee of 5 per cent. is to be given. The successful competitors are, an Anglo-French Company, the principal names mentioned being Stieglitz (the Petersburg banker), Uzielli, Pereire (*Crédit Mobilier*), and one or two English names.

MURDER OF A WESLEYAN MISSIONARY BY KAFFIRS.

Never, since the death of the Rev. William Threlfall (who was killed by Hottentot robbers in 1825), have the committee and the friends of missions had to deplore a calamity of the character of that which they have now the sorrow to place on record. The Rev. J. Stewart Thomas was killed by the assassins of an assailing party of Amaponda Kaffirs, at Beecham Wood, on Saturday, 14th of June last. Mr. Thomas had arrived only one week previously at Beecham Wood, to commence the organisation of a mission at that station, as being more advantageously situated than Clarkebury, from which he removed. Some of the people on the Morley station had joined Mr. Thomas at Beecham Wood; but it so happened that the Morley people some time previously had been called out by the British Resident to join in an attack on a division of the army of Damas, a son of Faku, returning from a tribal war with the Amampandomol, in which attack two or three men were killed by the Morley people, and about 160 head of cattle captured. This most unwarrantable departure from the general rule, that natives residing on Mission-stations are not to take part in tribal disputes, appears to have led to the fatal consequences we now deplore. Damas, it is said, remonstrated against Mr. Thomas receiving the Morley people who had been engaged in the affair to Beecham Wood; and his followers were heard to say that they would not rest until they had taken the life of the native teacher who had led on the attack. The Government awarded compensation to the Chief Faku for the act of their agent; and advised the Umdumbi, whom the Morley people had assisted, to pay a fine for their share of the outrage, which they refused to do. The Government officer, finding his advice rejected, said he should leave it for Faku to settle with them. He had only left the neighbourhood three days when Faku's people made an attack on that part of Beecham Wood which was occupied by the Morley peo-

ple, and captured a number of cattle. In this attack one native was killed and five wounded; and a little girl unfortunately burnt to death. Mr. White remonstrated with Damas on hearing the report of this affair; but Damas refused to return the captured cattle, giving as his reason the injury he had received from the Umdumbi, with whom the Morley people had identified themselves; stating at the same time that he had no quarrel with the other settlers at Beecham Wood, and would not hurt them. One of the petty chiefs, however, not having the same knowledge, or not being influenced by the same views, conducted his men to make an attack on the mission-station. Damas hearing of it, sent a messenger, desiring them to return; but unfortunately the messenger arrived too late: the fight had begun by an attack on the mission cattle-kraal. Mr. Thomas, hearing the alarm, went to the cattle-fold, taking with him the artisan, hoping that the assailing party would respect the character of a missionary. He discovered his mistake; but it was too late. He was struck in the back by an assagai, and receiving several other wounds, was carried home, and died within two hours. Mr. Jenkins, of Palmerton, met Damas at Buntingville, Mr. White's station, on the 24th of June, ten days after this sad disaster; to whom Damas professed, most earnestly, his deep regret for the occurrence, and his willingness to make any reparation in his power, even to the death of the man that killed Mr. Thomas, and the petty Chief who led on the attack. There can be no room to doubt that the Chiefs Damas and Faku are sincere in their expressions of regret; and that greater care will be exercised by them in time to come in all movements which may affect the missions commenced in their country. But the missions are now threatened with destruction by the very nation, the Umdumbi, whom the Morley people unwisely assisted. They captured cattle from the Buntingville station on the very day Mr. Thomas was killed by their opponents at Beecham Wood. Another attack on Buntingville was only prevented by the watchfulness of the missionary and his people; and on the Sabbath after Mr. Thomas's funeral, they sent a message to Mr. White that he must remove from the station, or his house would be filled with blood.—*The Watchman*.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.

(From the *Court Journal*.)

"The utmost interest has been experienced in the fashionable circles all over the Continent by the publication of the *brochure* of the Princess de S., which, printed at first in small numbers and for private circulation only, has gradually spread itself throughout the aristocratic and religious *coterie* of Europe. It is now exactly a year since the young Princess Eleonore de S., in the prime of her youth and beauty, a young wife, adored by her husband and much beloved by her family, died suddenly at the Hotel de S., in Paris, and was buried with great pomp at Pere La Chaise, where a splendid monument, by Lechene, recording her age, her lineage, and virtues, has just been put up by her disconsolate husband. In spite of the high position held by the Princess, and from her great wealth and beauty having become the observed of all observers, there has always existed an extraordinary feeling of mystery in the public mind with regard to the circumstances of her death. The sudden determination, taken immediately after the event, by her mother-in-law, of retiring to a convent, greatly increased the doubt and wonder spread around the whole affair; and now this pamphlet (issued to the world with the sanction of one of the greatest names of any country, from one on the eve of taking the black veil, and who expresses the same awe of this position as that of her death-bed, and appeals therefrom for belief in the strange statements made in the work) comes to fill us with a deeper amazement than we can well bear. The pamphlet is printed in German, the native language of the writer, who, as mother-in-law of the heroine of the wondrous story it contains, declares it to be in fulfilment of the vow made to her son's wife that is now made public. The whole life of the young Princess is here set forth. A child of immense imagination and power, left at an early age an orphan with the consciousness of beauty and the command of boundless wealth, finding herself suddenly transported to her guardian's old castle in the Hartz, was not likely to enjoy either content or happiness; and here her temper and disposition grew so wild and untractable that, after repeated efforts at home education, it was deemed advisable to send her to be trained into rule and discipline by seclusion in a convent. Just then, her guardian being appointed ambassador to Paris from the Court of W., it was thought the best opportunity for placing the child beneath the surveillance of the superior of the *Sacré Cœur*, in the Rue de Varennes, where she could be better trained to habits of obedience than elsewhere. But, alas! this first experiment proved fatally abortive. Three unsuccessful efforts at escape were followed by a decided attempt to set fire to the furniture of her room where she was confined; and the governess, fearful of the effort of such example on other pupils, and weary of the task of taming this wild, vehement spirit, reluctantly restored the young lady to the care of her guardian. The position of the latter had now become most difficult. To have her in the house was impossible, as Prince Leon de S., his only son, a youth scarcely older than the refractory Eleonore, resided with him; and to throw the pair together at that early age, would have been considered by continental decorum quite out of the question. So a *conseil de famille* was held; and it was resolved to send the culprit, now no longer a mere child, but a fine, high-spirited girl of fifteen, to England, to complete her education, with the hope that the conviction of being thus alone in a foreign

country, dependent on her good behaviour to ensure the kindness of those about her, might have the desired effect. The young lady was accordingly placed at —, at Hammersmith, and for a time the hoped-for change seemed to have taken place in her temper. But, after a while, it appears that the bursts of violence to which she gave way, and the fits of depression which succeeded, became so alarming as to cause serious fears for her health. Letter after letter was despatched to her guardian from the young lady herself, begging to be taken into favour, declaring that the climate of England was weighing her to the earth, and the discipline of Hammersmith breaking her heart. For some time the guardian, acting with the prudence he judged necessary, suffered those complaints and supplications to go on; but at length, moved by one of the letters more heart-rending than the others, he allowed his anger to be melted, and determined on fetching his ward from the place where she declared, in the strong language she was wont to use, she was 'damaging both soul and body, and hurrying both to everlasting perdition.' The Prince de S. arrived at Hammersmith one Sunday morning. He had returned so answer to the last letter despatched by his ward, and she was, therefore, not aware of his intention of arriving. The lady commissioned to be bearer of the news reported to have found her on her knees alone in her own room, praying, with a most fearful expression of countenance; and, on being informed of her guardian's arrival, she had uttered a most unearthly shriek, and rushed down the stairs like one possessed. The guardian was much pleased with her progress and improvement, and brought her back to Paris triumphantly, as a specimen of the good training of the ladies of Hammersmith. There was, indeed, no token of the old indomitable spirit left within her. She was silent and subdued, submissive to all, and only urgent in her supplications never to be left alone or in the dark. She to whom religion had hitherto been a subject of derision, changed suddenly to practices of the most exaggerated piety, but always persisted in maintaining that it was useless to lay plans for her welfare, for that she should die before she was twenty-one! 'All a mother could do,' says the Princess, in the extraordinary *brochure* which discloses the story, 'was done by me to eradicate this idea from the mind of our beloved Eleonore; but the answers she always made were so full of terrible meaning, that they filled my soul with such deep alarm, that I dared not to dwell upon the subject. Even when she became the bride of my son Leon, she would insist upon every arrangement being made with a view to this early death, which seemed to prey on her mind for ever. It was not till the young couple had been married for some time that, by dint of maternal care and solicitude, I managed to wring from her the confidence of her direful anticipations; and judge of my dismay, when she coolly told me that she had sold herself to the Evil One, and that she would be claimed before she had reached the age of twenty-one! She confessed that her despair had been so great as being exiled, that, wearied with incessant prayers to heaven and the saints for deliverance without effect, she had at length addressed her vows to the powers of darkness on the very Sunday morning when her guardian had arrived, and the announcement of his presence was evidently the token of the acceptance of that fearful vow.' It seems that, in spite of every care and counsel—despite of the constant watching and wise teaching of the Abbé Dupauloux—nothing could turn aside this *idée fixe* from the mind of the Princess Eleonore; and, although every extreme of dissipation and excitement was tried to divert her thoughts, she gave way to a settled melancholy, and died just two days before the completion of her twenty-first year—suddenly, and in her chair, full dressed for a ball at the *Ministère d'Etat*. The idea had evidently done its work in silence; and none can tell the agony which must have been endured during the last few months of that sad existence, in the midst of splendour and riches, yet nursing the canker worm within, from which neither the lofty position in which she stood, nor the homage she received, could divert her for one instant. The pamphlet has caused the deepest impression on the minds of all who have perused it, and the retirement from the world of the Dowager Princess de S., for the avowed purpose of praying for the soul of the Princess Eleonore, has added to the terrible effect of the tale, which seems more like a dark legend of the middle ages than an incident of yesterday; but is, nevertheless, perfectly true for all that."

CRIMEAN BANQUETS.

The Crimean Men of the 6th Dragoons, 11th Hussars, and E troop of Artillery, now stationed at Folkestone, were entertained at a public dinner, at the Pavilion Hotel, given by the inhabitants, on Tuesday. The dinner was given in excellent style, roast beef, plum puddings, and plenty of good ale, with rum punch to conclude with. After dinner the usual loyal toasts were drunk, with tremendous enthusiasm. Major-General Sir H. Bernard returned thanks for the army, Captain Heythorne for the navy, and Mr. Raikes Currie, M.P., addressed the soldiers in an animated tone, declaring that he believed there was a good time coming for non-commissioned officers and privates. At the conclusion of the honourable member's address some of the privates intimated their wish that this opportunity should be taken of expressing their thanks to the public for the sympathy shown to them. Private De Carte said:—

We lost many a brave man, but we never lost our good name or honour. We cannot forget Miss Nightingale, nor can we forget Mismanagement. I promised, if ever I returned, I would drink to the ladies who so nobly risked their lives for us—let us do so now.

The health of Miss Nightingale was then drunk amidst enthusiastic cheers, and the company separated.

Certain gentlemen of North Devon have given a dinner in honour of Colonel Morris, of the Seventeenth Lancers, at Torrington; and presented him with a sword. Colonel Morris was wounded in the Balaklava charge. At this dinner, Mr. Buck, M.P., "the stout-hearted," made a little speech in very plain English, touching on an interesting question. Their gallant guest, he said, was not placed in the same position as Lord Cardigan, who, it was said, had paid 40,000*l.* for the present position he held in the Army, and who, when he met his friends at Leeds the other day, was obliged to "try back" and first explain his conduct in the charge of Balaklava. There had been nothing in the conduct of their gallant guest so equivocal as to require such an explanation about the duties of cavalry officers as that made by Earl Cardigan at Leeds. Colonel Morris is a comparatively young man, yet he bears on his breast the cross of the Bath, the medals for Maharajpore and the Sutlej, the Crimean medal, and the French star of the Legion of Honour.

Colonel Percy Herbert and four of his brothers, including the Earl of Powis, were on Thursday made burgesses of Shrewsbury. The demonstration was intended especially to celebrate the safe return of Colonel Herbert from the war. He was escorted into the town by a squadron of yeomanry and a great company of equestrians, and met at the Welsh bridge by the civil authorities. At the Guildhall an address was presented to him; and in the evening a banquet was given in his honour. The whole town was on the *qui vive*. In his speech at the banquet Colonel Herbert said that much blame had been cast upon many who were prominently connected with the invasion of the Crimea, but when the facts became known, and an impartial history was written, he believed that a modification of opinion would take place in the minds of the people of Great Britain. He descanted on the difficulties which attended the expedition to the Crimea, and the siege of Sebastopol, and he asserted that those difficulties having been surmounted, and success obtained at the last, some credit was due to those military chiefs who had organised and carried out the expedition. He urged that our army should always be kept in a state of efficiency, and that if suitable opportunities were in future offered to our officers, they would prove to be just as distinguished for their skill as they had always been for their gallantry and devotion. (Loud applause.)

A grand ovation has taken place at Ledbury to four Herefordshire officers just returned from the Crimea—viz., Major Bright, 19th Regiment; Captain Aynsley, R.N.; Captain Hopton, 23d Regiment; Captain Chatfield, 49th Regiment; Lieutenant Biddulph, R.A.; Lieutenant Hopton, 88th Regiment; and Assistant-Surgeon Swinhoe, 95th Regiment. The event was celebrated by an illumination and other marks of rejoicing. At the dinner Major Bright particularly alluded to the services of the lady nurses, and to the comfort which the soldiers experienced in receiving from home the succours which their countrymen had sent out. Captain Money proposed as a toast "the health of Miss Nightingale." He said he was at Constantinople some short time before the fall of Sebastopol, and took great interest in the hospitals of Scutari, where he was surprised at the wonderful organisation, cleanliness, and masterly arrangements depicted in every department. All this and much more he attributed in the first instance to Mr. Macdonald, the *Times* correspondent, and subsequently to Miss Nightingale, who, with her gentle companions, had staked their lives and their health, and looked upon rendering service to their country and succour and assistance to the wounded as the greatest privilege allotted to woman. In fact, doing good was part of Florence Nightingale's nature, and it was stated that in her childhood the same desire to give relief to the suffering was portrayed in her character, while her favourite plaything was a model hospital, in which the beds and their patients were laid, with little waxen names over whom she presided.

DEMONSTRATION OF THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON TO WELCOME JOHN FROST.

Mr. John Frost, who was sentenced to death in 1839 for a political offence, and who, after having for some time received a conditional pardon, was declared, amongst others, to be fully at liberty, on the proclamation of peace, received a public welcome on Monday, by the metropolitan Chartists, and some of the foreign democrats now resident in London. The democrats of the North London localities met in Russell-square, and the foreign democrats assembled in Lincoln's-inn-fields. There certainly was a very large assembly.

At twelve o'clock, the bodies from the various localities had entered Finsbury-square. Thousands of persons had collected there. At a quarter past twelve o'clock three marshalsmen (Messrs. Workman, Taylor, and Wheeler) entered the square on horseback, being gaily decorated with a profusion of red ribbons. They were closely followed by the carriage in which Mr. Frost was seated. He was accompanied by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Finlen, Mr. Cooper, and two persons who were stated to be foreign refugees. He was loudly cheered as he passed through the crowd. At half-past twelve o'clock the procession started. There were some fifty or sixty banners, on which were inscribed, "Welcome Frost"—"Success to the Charter"—"No Surrender"—"Hail! Brother Victim"—"The Sovereignty of the People"—"The Political Victims of 1848"—"Liberty and Equality"—"The Working Classes"—"God Speed our Cause"—"Disobedience to a Tyrant is honour to God,"

&c. There was a conspicuous gallows-tree, with an unpopular journal suspended from it. There was a marked absence of police in Finsbury-square and other places appointed for the district meetings, a remark which applies to the whole of the line of route. At precisely a quarter-past twelve o'clock, the band of the different branches struck up simultaneously a variety of popular airs—amongst the number was, "See the conquering hero comes!" This was the signal for the procession to move *en masse* from its halting-place. The scene then became one of considerable life, and many thousands of spectators, who had been for hours waiting in the square, made a general rush to follow the procession, but the carriage road being left open, cabs, omnibuses, and other vehicles came along and drove the people in almost every direction. One of the most striking features in the procession was the appearance of two Welsh girls bearing a flag with the inscription, "Welcome, John Frost;" while they themselves were accompanied by a knight in rustic attire, who walked between them armed with a stout cudgel, which certainly seemed a superfluous appendage, as no one appeared disposed to offer any insult or indignity to these female supporters of the cause of oppressed liberty.

The procession arrived at Primrose-hill about three o'clock, when Mr. Frost descended from his carriage, and those who had accompanied him riding on their various vehicles. The whole number of people assembled on the ground was about 10,000. The seats were taken from the various vans and converted into a temporary platform on the side of the hill, about half way up. Some time elapsed before the arrangements could be made, but there was as little confusion under the circumstances as might have been anticipated. A good number of rough people, not apparently connected with the Chartists, obstructed the arrangements for some time, but they afterwards subsided into quiet and order.

Order having been established, Mr. E. Jones was called to the chair, and the following "Ode," composed for the occasion by the chairman, was sung by the meeting to the tune of "God save the Queen:"—

God save the workman's right
From Mammon's sordid might,
And Birth's pretence,
Confound the tricky rule
Of foreign courtly tool,
Give us from Freedom's school
The men of sense!

Forced as a boon to ask
For labour's daily task
From purse-proud knaves;
Not ours the land we till,
Not ours the stores we fill:
Living and dying still
Beggars and slaves.

We toil at loom and spade,
And still the more we've made,
The less we gain;
For you the profits keep,
And you the surplus heap,
Till all our age can reap,
Is want and pain.

Our poverty's your wealth,
Our sickness is your health,
Our death your life;
Your shops in poison deal,
Banks forge, and statesmen steal,
And rots the commonweal,
Corruption-rife.

With bloodstain'd despots' shame,
You link our country's name,
And aid their crime;
God! hear thy people pray,
If there's no other way,
Give us one glorious day
Of Cromwell's time.

But if the Lord of Life
Will turn your hearts from strife,
To clasp our hand,
And bid oppression cease:
Then brotherhood and peace,
In Freedom's safe increase,
Shall bless our land.

Mr. ERNEST JONES then addressed the assembly.

We are met (said he) on a day of note in the history of labour. In Moscow, the metropolis of the East, a procession of willing slaves has gone to pay homage to an oppressor; in London, the metropolis of the West, a procession of men desiring to be free has paid homage to oppression's victim. (Cheers.) Nor will this be merely a vain ceremony. The effect of this demonstration will reverberate throughout Europe. (Cheers.) Its immediate result will be the bringing forward of two or three reform measures in Parliament; for the governing classes will say, "These Chartists are gaining strength again, and if we do not give them a sop to shut their mouths, they will gain the public mind." We have been conducting this movements many years. By my side is the living evidence of our constancy and of our sufferings. Every other party has tried its hand at reform measures. Each has promised prosperity of the people, but which of them has been able to realise its promises? After every other party has been thus tried and failed, we, who never have given up or failed, step forward prominently again. (Loud cheers.) We say, try us—rally round us—back the People's Charter—and prosperity will be the result. (Continued applause.) I will give you the reasons; premising that we do not seek to interfere with the rights of any man, that we repudiate the confiscation of a single acre or of a single pound, we seek not violence, we seek not anarchy, but we seek constitutional progression to obtain our constitutional rights. (Cheers.) Where is the working man in this country who can say, "I have my rights?" If such a man is present let me hear him. You create all the wealth that is in our country, you work every day of your lives, and yet as you grow older you grow poorer. We say, such should not be the effect of labour. Enrich others, if you please, but charity begins at home. (Cheers.) Enrich yourselves as well; why can you not do this? Because monopoly rules everything. Landlords monopolise land, money lords monopolise our monetary system, and the great capitalists monopolise all the means of work. The surplus labour which these monopolies create forces you to work for low wages, and enables the capitalist to accumulate the gains of capital.

If the labour market could be thinned of its surplus, wages would rise, the home trade would flourish, the employer would afford to pay higher wages, because the increased purchasing power of the people would increase the home market for the goods which he manufactures. How can you realise these benefits? How can you thin the labour market of its surplus? The agricultural labour of the country decreases, and the manufacturing labour market is glutted with surplus hands. Restore a portion of that surplus to the land, and you will find that the manufacturing labour market will again increase the production of food and thus cheapen the price of bread. Have you the means of doing this? There are 30,000,000 acres of waste land in the United Kingdom. 15,000,000 acres of this is average land, and would form 1,000,000 farms of 15 acres each, to support 1,000,000 families in agricultural pursuits. This taken from the manufacturing labour market, would immediately secure high wages and constant employment for those that remained behind. How can you enable them to become such farmers? The Government must make grants for the preparation of the land and the stocking of the farms. The Government could do that, because it would be a profitable investment, which would ensure a safe return for the money thus invested, and would at the same time reduce the poor's rates, and the police and hospital expenditure. By a simple measure like this wages might be raised, bread might be cheapened, the home trade might be flourishing, and employment might be secured. (Applause.) Instead of desiring to subvert any good institution, instead of desiring to make all men equal in point of property, or any absurdity of that kind, I have just taken the liberty of shadowing forth to you one of those measures which I, as a Chartist, am prepared to endorse, and which the Chartist body is prepared to carry out. You need not fear us. The middle classes are coming over to us. (Cheers.) Although this meeting and procession have been announced for the last fortnight, not one jeweller's or goldsmith's shop was closed this morning along the route of the procession. That shows the good feeling and confidence that are again springing up between the working and the middle classes. (Cheers and waving of hats.)

Mr. FINLEN then presented an address of congratulation to Mr. Frost, to which he responded as follows:—

I accept with much pleasure your kind congratulations on my return to my native country, and be assured that I set a proper value on them. I am convinced of their sincerity, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to continue to deserve the confidence of the working men. (Cheers.) On principle and humanity I have ever taken the part of the weak against the strong, when I believed the weak to be right; and to be held in remembrance by the industrious classes gives me more real satisfaction than anything the wealthy and powerful could bestow. (Renewed cheers.) It is the leading principle of that religion which I profess, to succour the oppressed, and I shall do so while life remains. Forty years ago I became convinced that the miserable state of our country, and of its industrious inhabitants, was occasioned by the lawgiver—by the corruption of the House of Commons—and I did all in my power to point out to my neighbours the cause of the evil and the remedy. The only remedy, as it then appeared to me, was to recur to the principles of our ancient constitution, which principles are embodied in what is now called the Charter. (Cheers.) I saw in my native town the demoralising effects of the present mode of electing members of the House of Commons. In the year 1837, on the accession of Queen Victoria, I was the Mayor of our borough, and therefore the returning-officer. At that election I believe that 20,000*l.* were spent, principally in bribing the electors, in corrupting society at its very foundation, and I was obliged to receive the votes of those whom I, with good reason, suspected had received money from both candidates. During the agitation for the Reform Bill I warned my countrymen that the thing was a humbug; that it would put the same sort of men into the House as those who occupied the seats under the boroughmongering system, and I have lived to see the day when the ablest writers in England have declared that since the Reform Bill became the law of the land the members elected under it were greater imbeciles and more dishonest than any elected under the old system. (Cheers.) Bitter as was the hatred which I formerly felt for the men who oppressed and impoverished my country, it was nothing in intensity compared to what I feel at present; and base indeed must I be if, after witnessing the sufferings and depravity of my countrymen in Van Diemen's Land—those, too, the work of the lawgiver—I did not exert every power I possessed to change a system which, unless altered and speedily too, will bring down on the nation the vengeance of that God who, for crimes of a similar kind, destroyed the fairest spot in the world. I am pleased to find that the Chartists of London and its suburbs place confidence in my integrity; that confidence shall not be disappointed. Let our organisation be preserved where they exist, and let others be formed where there are none. When the Parliament meets we shall be able to place our cause before it in such a manner that the enemies of the people cannot resist our claims; they are founded on justice. The powers possessed by the House of Commons are usurpations obtained at the expense of those principles which deputies ought not to have violated; and the poverty, misery, and crime which now afflict our country are to be attributed to these usurpations. (Cheers.) We play for a great stake, life or death; let that game be played skillfully. Let us be cool, but determined; prudent, but fearless; giving up no principle, satisfied with nothing less than our due, and we may yet live to see our country once more bearing and deserving the name of "Merry England." (Cheers.)

The demonstration was protracted until nearly six o'clock, and at its conclusion the immense concourse of people gradually dispersed.

Speaking of the rendezvous on Primrose Hill, the *Times* correspondent says: "On reaching the crest of the hill a scene of disgusting violence ensued. Some 20,000 people, including a large number of the roughest and lowest part of the population of the metropolis attempted to procure standing room on a spot not calculated to accommodate more than a tenth of their number, and a fierce struggle was waged among them for more than half an hour. Mr. Frost and his compatriots tried in vain to make a ring, and most of them

were buffeted about among the mischievous rabble for some time. At length, accompanied by Mr. Ernest Jones, Mr. Finlen, and others, he raised himself upon a form brought for his use, and here, during another considerable interval, the party surveyed the desperate fight going on around them in mute despair. Poor little ragged boys who had strayed into the midst of the merciless crowd were held up above head to prevent their being suffocated or trodden to death, and terror-stricken women fainted away."

THE NATIONAL SUNDAY LEAGUE.

A meeting of the members of the National Sunday League was held on Monday evening in St. Martin's Hall. The object of the society, as set forth in the advertisement convening the meeting, is "to obtain the opening of the public museums, libraries, and gardens on Sunday, in London and in the towns of England, Ireland, and Scotland, for the instruction, recreation, and innocent amusement of the working-classes." Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., President of the League, occupied the chair, and about 800 persons, many of whom were ladies, were present. There were also present delegates from Nottingham, Northampton, Edinburgh, the Potteries, and Bathbourne.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated, that numerous misrepresentations had been made from time to time with regard to the objects and intentions of the society. To sustain the right of private judgment and perfect religious equality was, however, the only end and aim of the Sunday League. So far from wishing to weaken the cause of religion and morality, they were most anxious to strengthen and preserve it, and they were also desirous that all their actions should be tested by that Word to which all denominations of Christians referred. They maintained that innocent recreation on the Sunday was not only compatible, but was in accordance with Scripture, and they courted any discussion which was calculated to elicit the truth. At the same time they eschewed all interference with the religious opinions of others. The Sunday League held that it was the duty of the wealthier classes, in the plenitude of their enjoyments and comforts, not to forget that innocent recreation on the Sunday was absolutely essential to the man who for six days out of the seven was confined in a factory or workshop. They also believed that the best method of providing this recreation was to obtain the opening of the various museums, gardens, and public institutions throughout the kingdom on the Sunday.

Mr. W. LOADER proposed the first resolution:—

That in the opinion of this meeting the opening of the public museums, galleries, and libraries on Sundays, would improve the social habits and morals, and increase the happiness of the working classes.

He referred to the doctrine of the Sabbatarians, that Sunday ought to be set apart as a day of Divine worship, but called attention to the fact, that there was a numerous class who could not be induced to enter a place of worship at all. The members of the Sunday League were of opinion that this large class ought to be properly cared for, and prevented from frequenting public-houses.

Mr. COX (of Edinburgh) seconded the resolution.

Mr. SIBBON then proposed an amendment to the effect that, the meeting thankfully accepting the late decision of the House of Commons on the subject of opening places of public amusement on Sunday, pledged itself to promote the more frequent opening of those places at times on week days, when those who had to work for their bread could fully avail themselves of the benefits those places afford. The speaker, amid considerable uproar and confusion, briefly stated the reasons which induced him to oppose the views of the Sunday League, and to advocate, instead of the present movement, an agitation for a half-holiday on Saturday.

Mr. GUYLSTON seconded the amendment.

Mr. WALMSLEY, M.P., addressed the meeting in support of the original motion. He said he believed that the Sabbatarians had never put forward the slightest shadow of an argument against the opening of the British Museum and other sources of rational amusement on Sunday. The members of the Sunday League professed to be Christians and Protestants, and they claimed the right of private judgment in all religious and political matters. The Sabbatarians, on the other hand, were desirous of preventing the working man from using the Sabbath as he liked, by closing against him certain places which he thought it right to visit. All that the Sunday League claimed was the right of having these public institutions left open to all who chose to visit them, and they were ready to take all the consequences upon themselves if they were wrong.

The CHAIRMAN then put the original motion and the amendment, when the former was carried by a very large majority, only twenty hands being held up in favour of the amendment.

Mr. B. MOORE (Chairman of the Sunday Bands Committee) next moved—

That this meeting is of opinion that the music in the Parks of the metropolis and in other towns of the kingdom on Sundays has been productive of great moral good.

The speaker gave a short account of the proceedings of the Sunday Bands Committee, and stated that in every town in which bands had been established their establishment had been found productive of great good.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. PERFIT, was agreed to, and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of thanks to the chairman.

Another suicide at the Agapemone is reported. It is stated in the *Taunton Courier* that a young female left that establishment for the purpose of being confined last week; that she was confined on Sunday; and that on the following day she hung herself.

Postscript.

Wednesday, Sept. 17.

THE RUSSIAN CORONATION.

In a letter dated Moscow, Sept. 8, the *Times* correspondent gives a full account of the proceedings at the coronation of the preceding day. The weather was beautiful. At sunrise all Moscow was up and stirring, and ere it was day the hum of voices and the tramp of feet rose from the streets. At six o'clock the Kremlin was assaulted by a sea of human beings, who lashed themselves angrily against the gates, and surged in like waves through the portals. The correspondent gives a picturesque description of the old veterans specially assembled, and alludes to Prince Gortschakoff.

In a quiet group, beside a golden pillar, there stands Gortschakoff, whose name will be ever associated with that masterly retreat which deprived France and England of half their triumph. When last the writer saw that great gaunt figure it was stalking up the aisle of St. Paul's at the funeral of our Great Duke. Since then, years—and a few months which brought with them such cares as years seldom know—have bowed down his figure, and have wrinkled that broad high brow.

Describing the entrance of the Imperial party into the church, the correspondent writes:—

Amid the ringing of the bells and the shouts of the populace the young Emperor and his bride reach the entrance of the church. And now they detach themselves from the crowd of officials about them, and passing along the gorgeous screen that separates the chancel from the church, they fall on their knees before the images of the saints, kiss with fervent reverence the sacred relics, and offer up silent prayers to Heaven. Let the perfect grace and earnestness with which the young Empress performs these acts be noted. She is richly attired in a white robe, studded with the finest jewels, but her head is adorned only by her own luxuriant hair, without a single ornament. Her right hand is ungloved, and with this she repeatedly crosses herself as she performs her religious offices, not mechanically, as if going through part of a prescribed ceremony, but fervently, religiously, and with the grace of perfect womanhood. And now the Emperor, followed by his bride, mounts the platform of the throne, and repeats from a book delivered to him by the Archbishop of Moscow, the confession of his Christian faith. He then receives the benediction of the Archbishop, and suddenly the choir, which has hitherto preserved silence, bursts out in psalms and praise to God, and the holy building vibrates with the ring of their harmonious voices. There is no note of organ nor sound of other instrument. But already the Imperial mantle of silver and ermine, richly studded with gems, is in the hands of the Archbishop, who proceeds to clasp it round the shoulders of his Majesty. Next follows the great Crown, which is placed by the same hands on the Imperial head, reverently bent to receive it; and the sceptre and globe are then delivered to his Majesty, who, invested with these Royal insignia, seats himself on the throne. The Empress now approaches with a meek yet dignified air, and falls on her knees before the Emperor. His Majesty, lifting the crown from his own head, touches with it that of the Empress, and again seats it on his own brows. A lesser crown is then brought, which the Emperor places on the head of the Empress, where it is properly adjusted by the Mistress of the Robes, and his Majesty having invested his bride with the Imperial mantle, draws her towards him and tenderly embraces her. This is the signal for the whole Imperial family, with the foreign princes, to approach and congratulate their Majesties, and nothing can be more touching than the spectacle, from the evident earnestness with which embraces (which are indeed the expression of the deep and cordial love which binds in one common bond of tenderness all the members of the Imperial family) are received and returned. Oh! for that touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. How electric is its effect. Here, in the midst of a ceremony, necessarily stiff and formal, there is suddenly on the part of the principal performers a genuine outburst of natural feeling, and mark its effect—there is scarcely a dry eye among the masses crowded in the church, while the feeble frame of the Empress-Mother totters with outstretched arms towards the Imperial son, and passionately clasps and holds him in a long embrace; and tears and smiles mingle together as the little Grand Dukes are seen to clamber up to the side of their father and uncle, who has to stoop low in order to reach the little faces which asked to be kissed. But the most important and solemn part of the ceremony has now to be performed, and there is a general stillness in the church, as the Emperor descends from his throne, and proceeds to the entrance of the chancel. He is met there by the Archbishop of Moscow, who holds in his hands the sacred vessel which contains the holy oil. Stretching forth his right hand, the venerable father takes a golden branch, with which, having dipped it in the consecrated oil, he anoints the forehead, eyelids, nostrils, ears, hands, and breast of the Emperor, pronouncing the solemn words—"Imperio domini Spiritus Sancti." The act is done, and Russian eyes look with awe upon the Anointed of God, the Delegate of His power, the High Priest of His Church, at once Emperor and Patriarch, consecrated and installed in his high temporal and spiritual office.

Meantime a splendid procession is defiling out of the north door of the Cathedral, and passing under the archway into the outer court of the Kremlin, to go round to the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, on the left-hand side. Presently forth stalks the Emperor. But now he wears an Imperial robe, and on his head there is a crown of dazzling splendour. The sun's rays seem to seek congenial light in those flashing diamonds. The eye cannot bear the brilliancy, and the mujik and the prostrate Russian may well be pardoned if, with his imagination heated by all that he has seen and heard—the chanting of the choir, the carillons of bells, the strains of music, and the clamour of voices, he thinks he sees a halo of heavenly glory around the Imperial head. Such homage to a man can only be pardoned on the ground that he is the elect and anointed of the Lord, and indeed had one come from the skies with all the power and glory of a celestial messenger, he could scarce have excited

more fervour of adoration than did the Czar, as, with his figure drawn up to the highest, his eye flashing and his cheek flushed, but his tread as firm as a lion's, he came forth from the church and stood, with globe and sceptre in hands, in the blaze of the sun before his people. In how many wild tongues, with what frantic gesticulations did they call on Heaven to bless him! Many a tear rolled down the rugged cheeks of the rude Cossacks, and in many a strange dialect did the descendants of distant races implore their common Father to pour down every blessing on him who represented their forgotten conquest, bondage, and Chaldom, and the influence of whose name alone bound them up with the Russian people. What might not be done with such subjects, and with such devotion, and such faith! The flourishing of trumpets, the crash of bands, the noble swell of the noble national anthem, "God preserve the Czar," which nearly equalled our own, the roll and tuck of drums, the bells, the voices of the people—all these formed a strange mélange of sound and stunned the ear; but when the Czar, passing but by the archway on our right, made his appearance to the larger crowd, there was a noise like a roar of thunder, or the waves of the sea, which swallowed up all else. The people on the terraces below, on the banks of the river, and in the streets outside the Kremlin, took up the cry and shouted like the rest; and some, I am told, went on their knees in the dust and prayed for the Czar.

NAPLES.

"It is quite possible (writes the Paris correspondent of the *Post*) that the French war vessels now taking in stores at Toulon may be intended to join a British squadron in the Bay of Naples. The Government of the Emperor is not disposed to accept the defiance of King Ferdinand any more than our own. England and France have pledged themselves in the face of the world, at the Paris Conference, to impose on his Sicilian Majesty the laws of humanity, and such a governing policy as shall remove from that part of Italy the material for revolt. The Cabinet of Vienna must by this time be aware of the earnestness of England and France, and I had a belief exists amongst certain diplomatic agents in Paris, that M. Mathis, the Austrian Minister at Naples, is expected to make such communications as will induce the Allies to suspend any extreme planned offensive action. On the other hand, the latest intelligence from Naples shows the King actively employed in ordering defences along the coast and on the island of Capri, a picturesque rock of the Bay of Naples, which, in Napoleon's time, was considered of great importance."

The *Espresso* says that the Spanish Government has refused passports to Marshal Narvaez, "so long as internal affairs yet pending remain undecided." The offer of a diplomatic post abroad has been politely declined by the Marshal. The enmity between the Court and O'Donnell is undisguised, but he intends to hold his own or die hard, and supported as he is by the French Emperor, he may give Queen Isabella more trouble than she imagines.

The Portsmouth banquet to the Crimean naval and military heroes came off yesterday. The regiments which may be said to be represented in bulk were the 20th, 21st, and 97th. Besides these, there were detachments from the Royal Marines, the Buffs and Miners, the Royal Marine Artillery, and the Baltic and Crimean men from all the ships in harbour. Of the latter, some 500 were present. The red coats of the line might have mustered 1,500 strong, and the remainder of the sum total of about 2,500 or 2,600 was made up of the other branches of the service. The scene of the festivity was an open space of ground at the back of the principal sea battery, called the governor's-green, in which has been erected an extensive pavilion, 240 feet long by about fifty feet wide. The members for Portsmouth, Sir F. Baring and Viscount Monck; the Naval Commandant-in-Chief (Sir G. Seymour); the Military Governor-General Broton—himself a Crimean hero—the majority of the county and borough dignitaries; General Jones, of the Royal Marines; Major-General Sir P. Smith, Admiral Sir Lucius Curtis, Vice-Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Vice-Admiral Douglas, Colonel Agre, Colonel Foster, Colonel Harcourt, and the members of the corporation, and most of the tradesmen of the town, united in a subscription. There were eight tables running the whole length of the tent, and, though there was an entire absence of floral decorations or apologies for French vases, they groined under the superfluity of roast beef, plain pudding, and venison pasties which had been provided—the former from the well-filled larder of the London Tavern, and the venison for the latter from the Park of Mr. Nightingale (Florence Nightingale's father). The supply of liquids, too, was ample. There was no champagne, but good English stout and ale were abundant, and here and there sherry and port were observable. The bands of the Royal Marines, the 20th, the 22nd, and the 79th were in attendance, and enlivened the dinner with a selection of pieces from the most popular composers. There was a deep gallery at one end of the tent, in which were some 500 or 600 ladies, arrayed in dresses of the brightest hue and the richest materials. The chair was filled by Dr. Knight, an active member of the committee.

MARK-LANE—THIS DAY.

A very limited supply of English wheat was on sale in to-day's market. The amount of business doing in all kinds was small; nevertheless, the trade was firm, and Monday's advance in the quotations was well supported. The imports of foreign wheat are only 6,270 quarters, and the show of samples was moderate. Most kinds sold to a fair extent, at full prices. There was very little inquiry for either barley or malt, at barely late rates. We were very scantily supplied with fresh oats, which changed hands freely, at very full prices. Beans, peas, and flour were firm, but not dearer. The imports of the latter are 4,880 barrels from the United States.

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The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1856.

SUMMARY.

The hasty assumption of the *Daily News* that the *entente cordiale* between France and England is in danger of being loosened by a divergent policy in Southern Europe, is not borne out by the current of events. In face of the assertion that France rather favours the aggressive attitude of Austria in Northern Italy, the remarkable fact may be recorded that the subscription opened by M. Manin at Paris on behalf of the defences of Alessandria on the frontier of Lombardy, though prohibited by Count Walewski, has received the direct sanction of the Emperor. This event may be regarded as a sign that Louis Napoleon is averse to the reactionary tendencies of his Foreign Minister, and by no means disposed to encourage the Cabinet of Vienna in its desire to pick a quarrel with the Sardinian Government. We have further evidence of the agreement of the Western Powers, in the semi-official article of the *Times* of Saturday on the Neapolitan question. According to the leading journal, the King of Naples has, in his latest diplomatic communications, retracted the offensive language made use of in his previous reply, without, however, indicating any willingness to accept the ameliorations in his internal administration suggested by the united Cabinets. It is declared that the French and English Governments are entirely agreed as to the course to be pursued in case their remonstrances in the interests of humanity are disregarded. All diplomatic intercourse with King Bomba will be suspended. "When this is done, there is one point which must still occupy our attention. There are many French and English subjects resident at Naples, and some in Sicily. Some measures must be devised for their security as soon as the French and English Missions are withdrawn. The best means will be to station an adequate force of French and English ships of war on the coast of Naples and Sicily for the protection of French and English subjects resident in the dominions of the King of the Two Sicilies. Whatever may happen then, the persons whom we are bound to protect will be placed in a position of security. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for any other consequences which may follow from the perverse policy of the King." Intelligence from Paris confirms the probability of this line of policy towards Naples being carried into effect. A French squadron is being fitted out at Toulon, with the supposed object of joining an English fleet in the Bay of Naples; King Ferdinand is actively employed in ordering defences along the coast; and Austrian diplomacy, alarmed for the issue of these preparations, is at length seriously urging the Neapolitan despot to a timely submission.

While affairs are thus menacing in Southern Italy, the threatening indications of collision in the North are subsiding. The King of Sardinia, unequal to the anxieties of his position, secludes himself from all public affairs in morbid disappointment, leaving his Ministers to act upon their full responsibility. Count Cavour shrinks from precipitating a crisis in which he is not sure of the support of France and England, and is wisely

directing his attention to completing those internal reforms in Piedmont which will consolidate the constitutional monarchy, and constitute hereafter the strongest claim upon Italian sympathy. We could not desire a more striking proof of the growing power and independence of this little State than the document lately issued by the Papal Court virtually surrendering its ecclesiastical rights over the Church property in Sardinia. The state of siege in Parma has been raised by the influence of Russian diplomacy—a new element in the Italian question. Passive resistance to Austrian usurpation, as recommended by M. Manin, is being faithfully carried out in Brescia and other towns of the Legations, where taxes are not only refused, but no one can be found to purchase the property seized to realise them. Italy is learning the salutary lesson that freedom and independence are to be purchased by self-reliance and self-denial, rather than by insurrection which would bind closer the fetters of military despotism.

The visit of the Emperor of the French to a Spanish port, has given rise to more fanciful speculation than the incident would appear to warrant. More significant is the refusal of the O'Donnell Government to permit Narvaez to return to Madrid—from which we may infer that the Court party have not yet succeeded in mastering the new Government. Queen Isabella, we are told, "does whatever she pleases," and gives her Ministers the option of "going back or going out." The Palace is the very focus of intrigue to supplant O'Donnell, who, in spite of his reactionary tendencies, has not yet gone far enough in the path of reaction to suit the absolutist creed of Isabella. It is, probably in connexion with this insane policy that the French Emperor has conferred the grand cordon of the Legion of Honour upon the tottering President of the Ministry.

Strange as it may seem, Russia is almost the only continental State which can exhibit a real and cordial sympathy between sovereign and people. The coronation of the Emperor Alexander, as described by the special correspondent of the *Times*, however distasteful to our Western notions, was far more of a reality than any grand pageant of modern times. On the part both of the Emperor and his subjects, it was something more than a mere ceremony. Amid the pomp and state of the crowning act within the walls of the Kremlin, a genuine outburst of natural feeling overcame all conventionality. "There is," says the excited spectator of the scene, "scarcely a dry eye among the masses crowded in the church, while the feeble frame of the Empress-Mother totters with outstretched arms towards the Imperial Son, and passionately clasps and holds him in a long embrace; and tears and smiles mingle together as the little Grand Dukes are seen to clamber up the side of their father and uncle, who has to stoop low in order to reach the little faces which asked to be kissed." Outside the cathedral, the newly-crowned Czar was almost worshipped as a demi-god. Terrible is the responsibility which now devolves upon the combined Emperor and Patriarch, who must be embarrassed by the very fervour of that devotion which is exhibited by an excitable people. Such an absolute monarch is fit subject for pity rather than envy, for already we read that the Czar's whole time is absorbed in the duties of his official position. In his case extremes meet. Though a potentate unrivalled in the world for the extent and reality of his power, he is a very slave to work.

Passing from the most absolute despotism to the fresh republic, there is but little in the most recent intelligence from the United States to make us proud of the "model republic." Outrages of the most brutal character are still perpetrated in Kansas upon the persons of northern immigrants—at which the primitive Muscovites would stand aghast. "Here is the scalp of a — Abolitionist," exclaimed one of these border ruffians, who openly gloried, at Leavenworth, in a foul murder he had just committed. Methodists are tarred in the South, because they have lately shown themselves increasingly averse to the slavery system. Yes, the religious world in the States is at length aroused to a sense of its responsibilities, and promises to exercise an important influence in the coming Presidential struggle. We rejoice to learn that Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists, and most other religious denominations of the Free States, "are moving almost *en masse* for Fremont." The *New York Herald* thinks it possible that democracy will lose 300,000 votes in consequence of "the religious northern sentiment against the extension of slavery into a free territory by force of arms." But Fremont's growing strength is making the chances of Fillmore so hopeless, as to render his withdrawal in Buchanan's favour highly probable. The Free-soil candidate may not be elected President, but so powerful a demonstration of northern strength and resolution cannot but greatly influence future legislation. It is not alone in the Free States and Kansas that the slave power is resisted. Its representatives in California have

been thoroughly subdued or expelled by the Vigilance Committee, while in Nicaragua, Walker, the protégé of President Pierce, does not thrive with his filibustering policy, but is likely ere long to be driven from the country.

The second and supplementary Conference on the Treaty of Peace is shortly to be held in Paris to decide as to the proprietorship of the Serpents' Island, the boundary between Moldavia and Bessarabia, and other questions left undecided by European diplomacy. There does not appear any real disposition on the part of Russia to create difficulties to the full execution of the treaty. The greatest offender in this respect is the Austrian Government, which still retains its army in the Principalities, though the Western Powers have entirely evacuated the Muscovite and Turkish territories. Whatever be the cause, it is now officially announced that our Ministers are determined to keep up a numerous and efficient army, in addition to our immense naval force. Our peace establishment is to consist of 125,000 instead of 150,000 men as heretofore, and there is to be a corresponding reduction of officers. The army is to be weeded of the sick and disabled rather than materially lessened, and the Horse-guards and War office are devising plans for re-organising the whole force, for keeping it in thorough training in camp and field, and in every way promoting its efficiency. But it does not seem that the "re-organisation" is to affect the upper portion of the army, where reform is most required.

Domestic news harmonises with a season when political controversy is especially suspended, in order that the precious fruits of the earth may be gathered in. We hear of the exploits of tourists—Mont Blanc being now "done" by every traveller of good constitution—of the progress of grouse shooting and deer-stalking in the Highlands—of the advent and subsidence of a speculative panic on the Stock Exchange, and of another and temporary rise of corn at Mark-lane. Mr. Baxter, M.P. for Montrose, has been discoursing to his constituents on the topics of the day, but finds it difficult to say anything that will excite more than a momentary sensation. Crimean banquets are increasing in number, and, like the letters from the camp, reveal unlooked-for ability and polish on the part of subordinate officers and privates. A Chartist demonstration, amid our present political quietude seems like an anachronism, and was assuredly a failure. If it reveals the fussiness of a few ex-leaders, and the pardonable weakness of an exile who has suffered bitterly for his political faith, it also shows that popular gratitude can survive for years, and that devotion to its leaders is a foremost characteristic of the British democracy.

This week has also marked the progress of the Early Closing movement. Last Wednesday's meeting at Exeter Hall was successful—when it is a success to get together a respectable audience. Mr. Morley, the chairman, repeated the frequent warning that we are "living too fast" for happiness or cultivation, and spoke on the advantages of early closing with the authority of an employer who has practically tested its value. We are sorry to observe that, in some quarters, the experiment of a Saturday half-holiday has not succeeded. But such failures are but partial, and will be less so if the public will refrain from late shopping, encourage the payment of wages on Friday, and, lastly, go and support the hard-working and valuable Early Closing Association at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday.

NATIONAL SINS AND NATIONAL PENALTIES.

NATIONS, like individuals, are subject to the operation of great Providential laws. Amongst these may be reckoned that which is best expressed in the Scriptural admonition, "Be sure your sin will find you out." No doubt, in the experience of most States, there are "times of ignorance which God winks at"—periods during which evil prevails among a people, rather as the result of antecedent events for which they are not responsible, than as an expression of moral character for which they are—and during this stage of national development, the inherited calamity seldom produces its full measure of mischief. It is only when that which was originally an accident becomes converted into a purpose—when that which ought to be striven against is consciously adopted—when misfortune degenerates into crime, that Divine judgments become visible, and a whole people becomes involved in a network of perplexities out of which there would seem no possibility of escape.

The United States of America exemplify this law. We ought never to forget that we entailed upon them the curse of slavery—and so long as it was regarded as a curse, and kept in check as such, the American people were entitled to sympathy and encouragement, rather than reproach. Under any circumstances, it would have cost them no small self-sacrifice to purge their country

of the taint we had left in it—and reasonable men would have made large allowances in their favour, in any serious attempt they might have made, first to limit, and ultimately to extirpate the evil. Unhappily, the American people adopted, justified, and sought to perpetuate what it was at one time comparatively easy for them to have got rid of. They deliberately nursed into strength an illioit source of gain to them—and preferred to sacrifice conscience on the altar of pride. And now, retribution is beginning to overtake them. Slavery, to which they have again and again succumbed with a view to preserve the Union, threatens destruction not merely to the Union, but to liberty itself—and the only alternative it now offers to American citizenship is a disruption of the Empire, or the rapid establishment and growth of a worse than Neapolitan tyranny.

Our latest advices from America inform us that the Pro-slavery party of the South have once more triumphed over the Anti-slavery party of the North. The House of Representatives have yielded to the Senate and the President—the Army Appropriation Bill has passed without the restrictive clauses—and Kansas is virtually handed over to the slaveocracy. The result appears to have been brought about by the craft of the Executive, in dismissing large numbers of work-people employed under the Ordinance, on the plea that the Lower House refused the army estimates. This decisive step seems to have alarmed the Republicans, who, however, ought to have included such a contingency in their calculations, before they resorted to the extremity of stopping the supplies. As the issue now stands, the Anti-slavery party are just so much the worse, in proportion to every effort they have made in Congress during the past session to assert their power. They have not even gained a compromise. They are dead beaten, though by a majority of four votes only. Their antagonists have carried their point without making a single concession—and so far as Congress goes, slavery has now nothing but plain sailing in prospect.

In our last number, we indicated in a few remarks on General Reeder's speech at New York, the pregnancy of events affecting the territory of Kansas. In that territory, the Executive of the Union have conspired with lawless ruffians to set aside the legitimately constituted authorities, and to enthrone usurpation as a legalised power. The House of Representatives very properly took exception to this employment of the central resources of the Union in aid of partisan violence, and for some time declined to furnish the President the wherewithal to pay his troops, save on the condition that such troops should not be used in enforcing the territorial laws enacted by the usurping Legislature of Kansas. They even separated without conceding the appropriation. When called together again three days after their adjournment, they opened the extraordinary session with the same determination, and with a larger proportionate majority. Their early defeat, therefore, leaves the President at full liberty to work his will. He, we are told, has announced his purpose to prevent hereafter any invasion of Kansas, come from what quarter the expedition may, and has promised that actual settlers shall have a fair election, though it should cost the whole force of the Federal Government to secure it. But who can rely upon President Pierce's impartiality—more especially after he has seen fit to couple with his promise a declaration that he intends to enforce the obnoxious territorial laws, which even democratic and pro-slavery senators have denounced as unconstitutional, arbitrary, and tyrannical? It may be taken for granted, we fear, that "border ruffianism" has already virtually fulfilled its mission in Kansas—that "the balance of power" between the Slave-holding and the Free States is effectually upset—if, indeed, it ever really existed—in favour of the former—and that the "peculiar institution" is not to be got rid of by the force of any constitutional or legislative machinery. The sole surviving chance lies in the next Presidential election, and even upon that, however it may turn out, we are far from placing implicit reliance.

The maintenance and extension of Negro slavery, however, weighty as is that question, is not the most important one now pending in Kansas. The struggle takes a much wider range. The deliberate preference of property to humanity in the South, and the frequent sacrifices of justice to national vanity in the North, have at length brought into play a new form of destruction—a form which cannot long co-exist with Republican institutions. When rude violence asserts supremacy over constitutional law and public opinion, civil liberty is at an end. It matters nothing what may be the external mould into which Government is cast, nor what the delusive pretences under which it is carried on, nor what the names of patriotic endearment in which it glories—where law is the dictate of unbridled passion working out its ends by means of brute force, the government of whose

will that law is the expression is an unmitigated tyranny. Let the Free States of America look to it! The spirit of Republicanism is in danger. Missouri ruffianism, unless speedily crushed with a strong hand, bids fair to do for America what Napoleon the Third has done for France—destroy freedom of speech, freedom of voting, freedom of legislation, freedom of religion. The South is forcing on a problem the solution of which the North cannot compromise without compromising all that it holds dear. That solution cannot much longer be deferred without placing in peril much more important and vital interests than national greatness. It will have to be accepted at last—that is clear—for no earthly power can long hold together in federal unity elements so antagonistic as those which are now contending for mastery in the United States of America. The Union must be dissolved before it breeds the twin monsters—despotism and anarchy.

It is with no satisfaction that we contemplate this result. But we cannot but rejoice to recognise in it the unfolding of that irresistible law which happily expresses love as well as justice. No nation can consciously cherish an enormous social wrong, without placing in hazard the very foundations of its power. For a time—often a long time to human modes of reckoning—this law of Providence may be set at defiance with apparent impunity. But the penalty grows whilst it sleeps. The hour of judgment comes at last—comes inevitably—comes in a manner least expected, and least prepared for—and it usually sweeps away precisely those idols at whose shrine a people have sacrificed their sense of right. A dissolution of the Federal Union will punish both North and South just where they are most vitally sensitive—it will abase the pride of the one, and depreciate if it do not destroy the property of the other. In a word, it has now become apparent to every reflecting mind that America must put down slavery, or slavery will put down it.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF IRISH HISTORY.

To every generation of mankind seems to be allotted some great experience of suffering or excitement—to one revolution, to another war, to a third pestilence; and each looks back upon the doings or endurements of its predecessors as more wonderful than its own. How did our fathers sustain the frenzy of the French revolution, and the strain of the twenty years' struggle that followed? we of this middle of the nineteenth century have often asked. As if to instruct us in the mystery of national crises, we have been ourselves visited with the plagues of famine and war. This latter may appear light in comparison with the scourge of a Marlborough or a Napoleon, though we doubt whether its intensity may not go far to make up for its brevity. But the Irish famine was a calamity of the very first magnitude. Unless our race shall continue under the discipline we have described, should visitations of wide-wasting fever and hunger ever cease, as there is hope they may,—our posterity will surely marvel how this was endured. The children of some happier future will read with shuddering amazement that a probable population of upwards of nine millions was reduced to a population of six millions and a half, by the operation of famine and its concomitants. Poets and romancers will recur to the terrible fact for themes and pictures. Its details, real or imagined, will thrill the sensibilities nurtured in luxurious horror of physical suffering. Some future Goldsmith will multiply the scenes of the "Deserted Village." Some future Macaulay will construct a gloomy background to his chapters of the history that is yet to be. And musing readers, hovering between sentiment and metaphysics, will long in vain for an adequate representation of the effect of all this on the consciousness of contemporaries—will dwell with insatiable curiosity on the result of famine in Ireland upon society in England; wondering whether the large contributions of private individuals, and the confused exertions of public bodies, did not yet leave an agony of sympathy and solicitude proportionate to the suffering that was unrelieved.

The Commissioners of the Irish Census have just presented a report which throws our thoughts thus behind and before. The sixth and concluding division of their labours informs us of various particulars in the condition of Ireland previously unknown. They carry on the tables of emigration, births, and deaths to the close of 1855,—thus giving us the vital statistics of the country for fifteen years—half the lifetime of a generation. The entire difference, at the end of this period, between the actual population and the population estimated at a natural rate of increase, is no less than 2,097,841, or nearly one-fourth. In 1841, it was 2,467,414; the absolute numerical decrease having been 1,622,739. The population has not yet ceased to decrease, though the rate of decrease sensibly diminishes year by year. The estimated population in each of the last five years was as follows:—

1851.....	6,552,385	1854.....	6,186,360
1852.....	6,422,107	1855.....	6,107,890
1853.....	6,296,328		

This year it is estimated at..... 6,077,283.

The number of Irish-born emigrants from all the ports of the United Kingdom, during the four years and a half ending with 1855, is returned by the Emigration Commissioners at 847,119 persons. During the ten years preceding, it was 1,240,737. We seem thus to account for 2,087,856 of the missing 2,097,841,—or all but ten thousand. But it does not appear how many of the Irish emigrants resided in England or Scotland; nor how many Irish have migrated hither. The absence of a national registration of births and deaths in Ireland augment the difficulty of getting at an absolute knowledge of the proportion of those who died of the famine and those who were driven away. All that can be done is to supplement these deficiencies by rules supplied from our own more perfect statistics. Thus, the natural increase in ten or fifteen years, and the present rate of decrease by emigration, are obtained by calculating the surplus of births over deaths upon the proportion that prevails in England. But the amount of decrease between 1841 and 1851 is ascertained by enumeration; and it is found that there has been a decrease in every county of Ireland, except Dublin—a decrease averaging forty-nine persons to the square mile.

This is, indeed, a tremendous result to our numberings and calculations. Forty-nine souls absolutely carried off from every square acre of Irish ground! Whether they fell or fled, seems to matter not much either to their country or themselves. The sufferings of those who wasted, fevered, or died—who staggered from their hovels into the air that was poisoned by rotting vegetation, or crouched upon the fireless hearth and turned over the black festering heap, till life gave way in the hopeless struggle with hunger—could hardly exceed the sufferings of those who escaped to the port, crowded into a ship, and sailed away with sights and sounds of madness in the brain. But we have this consolation—the worst is known; and great good is working out from the great calamity. Now that the rate of decrease is down to thirty thousand a year, we may expect it to cease altogether. Now that we know the proportion of the visitation to the several classes of the population, we know that it is the incurably helpless that have gone. And now that we have carried our observation a little in advance of the exodus, we see signs of permanent benefit to those who are left behind. Ireland is no longer dependent upon the potato for food. Her peasantry are no longer confined to mud hovels for their dwellings. Her untitled acres are no longer regarded as irreclaimable wastes. Her industry is no longer locked up in miserable patches of half-cultivated soil. In 1851, there were 1,338,289 more acres, or six per cent. of the whole surface under tillage, than in 1841. The decrease in the population may be taken to have fallen entirely on the agricultural class—since the diminution of 13·5 per cent. on the families engaged in agriculture was accompanied by a fractional increase in the numbers engaged in trade or manufactures, and of 12 per cent. on those engaged in the professions. The decrease in the number of dwellings—alarming enough in the aggregate, 271,006—occurs entirely in hovels, consisting of one room each; and the increase in houses of a better sort has been beyond the means of the population. The statistics of education and of marriage, show that the ignorant and imprudent classes are diminished. Five per cent. more of the children between five and sixteen were at school in 1851 than in 1841. The number of males able to read and write had increased four per cent., and of females five per cent. The proportion of married men and women had decreased six per cent. in the rural districts, three per cent. and two per cent. in the civic districts; a circumstance that in England would be inauspicious, but in more servile Ireland indicates unwonted thrift.

But the most hopeful of all these figures are these which pertain to the reclamation of land. They are thus summarised by the Commissioners:—

The decrease in the proportion of uncultivated land gives some criterion of the extent of the reclamation of waste surface since 1841; and it is very gratifying to observe the progress made in the conversion of waste into arable land, more especially in some of the mountainous districts of the country. Thus in 1841, Donegal, Kerry, Mayo, Galway, and Wicklow, had the largest proportion of uncultivated land to the entire area of each: in 1851, this proportion, though still high, was considerably reduced; Donegal having had 24·9 per cent., Kerry 17·0 per cent., Mayo 10·9 per cent., Galway 7·8 per cent., and Wicklow 10·7 per cent. of their area converted from waste into profitable surface during the previous ten years. The entire area under plantations would appear to have decreased by 0·33 per cent.

This, however, is a rebuke as well as a presage. If in 1841 there were 6,295,735 acres of uncultivated land, of which 1,271,751 acres have since been brought under tillage,—where was the

justice or reasonableness of speaking of Ireland as overpopulated? Who will undertake to say that the two million and a half of people who are now lost to our sister isle and, for the greater part, to our empire, might not have found subsistence on the five or six millions of unrequited land they left behind them? We do not mean to imply that every acre of Irish soil is capable of being brought into profitable culture at the average rental of arable land in these islands. But we do mean to say that every acre hereafter made to yield compensation for the labour bestowed thereon, is a crying witness against the negligence of legislators or proprietors who left twice as many acres in barrenness as there were people wanting food. Hundreds—yea, thousands—of Irish families will have settled, ere this, on no better land, in the States or in Canada, and will have made it fruitful in such happiness as memory permits. But across the Atlantic they found laws and institutions to encourage the independent industry of the poor husbandman; while the land from which they fled, as from a yawning graveyard or a plague-stricken desert, was portioned among idle owners, who racked the cultivator till his limbs refused to work, and the earth to yield her increase.

Table-Talk.

The honourable part of talk is to give the occasion; and then to moderate again, and pass to somewhat else.—Lord Bacon.

England has broken out into singing, as usual at this period of the year, and heavy accounts of Musical Festivals at Birmingham, Bradford, Gloucester, &c., have dragged their slow length through the daily columns, with the usual tameness and sameness of composition and criticism, and the usual effect of indistinctness and dreariness of impression upon outsiders and absentees. The annual musical articles might almost be kept "set up" in skeleton, for any variety or lifelikeness there is in them. There are the usual complaints, no doubt justifiable, of undue length, undue miscellaneousness, and lack of novelty in the selections, almost everywhere. Clara Novello and Sims Reeves (may their shadows never grow less!) have been lady and lord of the ascendant, and a Mrs. Hepworth has made a nervous, but not wholly unsuccessful debut at Gloucester. Two droll incidents in the history of these Festivals, we may just rescue from instant forgetfulness, as we pass. One at Birmingham, where the High Sheriff, in his pride of place, demanded an all but impossible encore, to the confusion of both voices and instruments; the other at Gloucester, where the intelligent critic of the *Bristol Advertiser* says that Mrs. Hepworth once lost her place, poor lady, and left the instruments to go on their way rejoicing!

Passing to more general gossip, we may prolong for the sake of one small touch of nature, the life of a Westmoreland paragraph. A child fell into a stream, and floated under a long tunnel. Everybody gave him up for lost; but he at last emerged, says the account, "holding up his little hands" in mute appeal, and was saved.—The Mormons are threatened by no less tangible and terrible an enemy than famine; drought, grasshoppers, and worms having destroyed their crops. That is the sort of exterminator to grapple with so material a form of fanaticism, however sad it may be to think of one human creature in want.—But events continue their march, whoever and whatever is crushed. Here comes a loud wail from the English Bar, forasmuch as the entries at the Temple are not one-fifth of what they were ten years ago!—And private felicities keep on their way, whatever large and corporate troubles make themselves heard. We have seen a very happy-looking wedding this week, with our own blessed eyes; and we islanders need not think we have all the nice gaieties to ourselves, for "Honolulu was the scene of great festivities," the other day,—the King, aged twenty-two, having married "Miss Emma Booker, aged twenty." We wish them joy.—Not to come back to our own shores too abruptly, let us call at Melbourne, and pause over the startling conjunction of Beer and Books. A sailor once told us he had seen nineteen beer-shops all of a row in Melbourne, and that, if you tendered half-a-crown at some shops, you would receive in change a ticket in the shape of an I.O.U. from the publican, the implication being that you were to go and drink out the balance of your money! Allowing for marine exaggeration, the fact remains, that South Australia is a very Paradise of Beer; and yet we are assured, upon the respectable authority of the *Times* correspondent, that the demand there for books is enormous, and the Book-trade the only one that competes with the Beer-trade!

If the *Times* were ever so dull in the leader and news departments, its advertisement columns would keep us amused. Who did not sympathise with Achilles in the following appeal "TO UNALTERABLE.—100% would be truly acceptable.—ACHILLES?" The

most satiric of readers could hardly refuse to rejoice with the satisfied mortal who thus publishes his bliss to all the world: "JUNE 8th.—Glorious association. Mark Tapley in Eden never more jovial. Despatches may be sent to the Strand, en route, for Claudet. All's well." But the advertising feature of the past week has been a feeble specimen of the Simpi school—"Mhggg—Nuk—iclyy—suo," &c., &c.; the peculiarity of which is incongruous spelling. "Fanny" and "bless" are spelled correctly; but, at last, the correspondent assures Fanny of his constancy in these words—"No mary (marry) now—time cannot lessen affection—Willy." Can't Willy spell better, and invent a cleverer cypher, if he tries again?

If London is out of town, where did the crowds at the Crystal Palace Flower Show come from? They were not "intelligent foreigners," they were not (mainly) "country cousins," they were undeniable Cockneys, and very happy Cockneys too. We mean to devote some considerable attention to the Crystal Palace during the vacation; and, in the meantime, instead of manufacturing a "graphic" paragraph, or giving a list of prizeholders for peaches, carrots, or orchids, we shall point a moral, with an eye to next Saturday, the 20th instant, when the Early Closing Association hold a festival there, and we shall hope to be present.—What is the result of a trip to the Sydenham Temple, in the case of the ordinary shilling visitor, not wholly uninformed, not wholly destitute of taste? Headache, you say. But we mean metaphysically? The result is, a pervading sense of perfume, of colour, of glass, of parasols, of graceful form, of sweet sounds, of cotton reels, of gilding, mosaic, Rosa Matilda pictures, clatter of crockery, faces one has seen before, grass, trees, flowers, fountains in a tumult of powdery spray, the white gloves of the conductor of the Crystal Palace band, and the calm insouciance of the military bands (military bands are always cool); the centrifugal pump, and the lovebirds kissing each other in a row,—all without any sort of fusion, or if fused at all, fused into a vague sense of sensuous exhilaration which may or may not be wholesome, according to circumstances. Now, as metaphysical pathologists, we unhesitatingly assert that the result of a single visit to the Crystal Palace, in the very great majority of cases, is ANESTHETIC DYSPEPSIA. The meal is far too varied and luxurious for a weak digestion. What is the remedy? Not to abstain from the repast, nor for the purveyors to stint the bounty: the just remedy lies in the preparation of the mental appetite; in supplying a degree of culture, which shall enable the visitor to select his food judiciously, or if he must skim over the whole table, to assimilate it without indigestion. And the warp of culture of all kinds is time. Material progress has too much; spiritual progress has too little. This thought, before all others (and that not without suggestions of Wordsworth's most true and profound dictum, that Society is being enlightened by a superficial culture out of all proportion with its moral training)—this thought—that the visitor to every such Show of artistry needs the preparation of the heart and mind, which is not to be won upon any field but that of an ample, ungrudged leisure—pressed upon our minds at the Flower Show, as we read the faces of the crowds around us. Therefore, there is, we think, a peculiar propriety in the invasion of Sydenham by our pet Society—the Society for Redeeming the Time, the golden, golden time!—and we wish it a bright, happy day, and a full-voiced God-speed.

The general reader, glancing over literary journals this week, has probably noticed (for the first in most cases, though the idea is not new) some discussions of the question—WAS BACON THE AUTHOR OF SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS? Ignorant of the plausibilities of the case, a simple-minded person asks, Am I my own father? or, Did Mr. Albert Smith write the History of Bel and the Dragon? We can assure him that the questions are not so far sundered in absurdity as he may, after a little reading upon the subject, come to think them. The pamphlet which has afresh raised this question is written with ability and research, and yet the presumptions, positive and negative, are of the very feeblest. That Shakespeare's descriptions of foreign scenery are such as no untravelled man could have written is only nonsense; and, in general, we may observe that critics greatly underrate the power of a genial facility in working up slight material into imposing results. That Shakespeare should be anxious about his Minor Poems and not about his plays, is anything but surprising. Lord Bacon speaks almost slightly of his Essays (read through the Dedication to the Duke of Buckingham), and Shakespeare, like any other man, would be apt to think lightly of all professional labour. Lord Bacon's misapprehension of his own works has a bearing, too, upon the fact of his not mentioning Shakespeare. It is assumed, and the *Athenaeum* endorses the assumption, that Bacon could not have failed to discern

the merit of the plays. We think the assumption false; that, on the contrary, Bacon was the very man not to discern their merits; the very man to slight their human interest, and to prejudge them unfavourably for scholastic defects. And if Bacon had written plays, would not his classic culture have induced him to adhere to the unities? Would his scholarship have permitted him to fall into Shakespeare's anachronisms and other blunders? Would not the careful, prospective habit of his mind have been everywhere somewhat apparent? Are not Shakespeare's plays most palpably the work of a thoroughly English nature, while Bacon's was cosmopolitan? Can anyone conceive that the man who was proudest of his Latin works wrote the "Merry Wives of Windsor"? Is there any trace in Shakespeare's hurried, confused, "superfétation of thought," of the action of the most methodical of modern intellects (for such was Bacon's)? We have been so often struck by that fusion of the poetic and philosophic elements which exists nowhere so perfectly as in Bacon and Shakespeare, that we have been in the habit of calling the former a "prose Shakespeare." For all that, however, we have never lost sight of radical differences between the intellect of the two men. Bacon was an analyst, not a creator; and, if he had painted character at all, would have produced types,—which, notoriously, our Shakespeare has not done. This single observation is enough to settle the question. The *Athenaeum*, in a happy article, says that if any one will find a day's leisure, it will undertake to prove, by the same sort of argument which is adduced to father the plays on Bacon, that Shakespeare wrote the *Essays* and the *Tactaratio*. We will undertake something else, on the same condition:—We will undertake, with any one accredited play, and any twelve sonnets, or twenty verses from the minor poems, to establish identity of authorship, on the incontestable internal evidence of the habit of thought, the disposition of imagery, the trick of composition. Let us just say, in passing, that it is an error as to matters of fact to say that there are no traditions of Shakespeare's precocity. There are such traditions, we are quite clear, though we cannot at the moment refer to them.

The *Leader*, in touching this topic, raises the large question whether errors of logic, or mistaken data, have been most prolific of falsehood in science, philosophy, history, political economy, and decides for wrong data as the great mischief-maker. We can do no more, in passing, than respectfully intimate our dissent; though we cordially second the suggestion that Evidence should be made a subject of distinct, emphatic study in educational establishments. We may add that one terribly frequent source of error, in all departments, is the lack of a dominant conscientiousness to hold the judgment in suspense, in spite of emotional or accidental predilections.

It is our intention to take up, from time to time, prominent topics of LITERARY REFORM. In regard to the very first subject we meant to touch, we find ourselves forestalled, by a few days, by the *Leader*. We gladly follow, and have only so much the less to say.—Booksellers, "popular" booksellers, have latterly got into a most audacious way of puffing their own books, by original criticism, i.e. criticism from behind the counter. As publishers are, notoriously, the class of tradesmen who know nothing of their own wares beyond their saleableness or the reverse, the coolness of this practice would be amusing in itself. But the details are amusing also. There is no pretence that the puff is quoted from any authority—the quotation is made from nowhere in particular, and is guaranteed to you by inverted commas. The grammar and the sense are, for the most part, equally execrable; and where grammar is preserved after a fashion, you have feeble verbiage of the inflated order, and a recherché style of criticism truly delightful. For instance, Mr. Emerson is said, in to-day's advertisements, to "outvie Washington Irving in his appreciation of English character." Really?—In the printed catalogue of a cheap and really excellent series, we find Mr. Hawthorne recommended to us in this alluring manner:—

HOUSE OF THE SEVEN GABLES—"Will be perused with pleasure by all who admire good writing."
MOSES FROM AN OLD MANSE—"Is another proof of Hawthorne's unrivalled talent."
While a volume of light miscellanies, decent in their way, is proffered to us as

"A book that excites and requires thought." The copulative conjunction always plays a prominent part in these advertisements, and Mr. Emerson's last book was, we were graciously informed, published at a shilling, in the hope of "a large and universal circulation." Can it be that this kind of puffery tells? We hope not, for the sake of our country! Meanwhile, we will put Publishers up to a real "dodge." Let them always advertise, fully, the Contents of any really good book (if they know one when they print it). If this is done in first-class Literary journals, to

which literary men resort for information about books—such as the *Athenæum*, *Leader*, *Spectator*, *Examiner*, *Saturday Review*, &c., we firmly believe it will increase the number of purchasers.

Several current topics we defer till next week, but we must not omit to say that Carlyle's "Frederick" is said to be so far advanced that we may look for it by the end of the year; and that a Mr. John Shakespeare, claiming collateral descent from William, has given 2,000*l.* towards the isolation and preservation of the house at Stratford.

Spirit of the Press.

From various recent events and rumours, such as the encouragement given to the O'Donnell Government, by the French Emperor, the lawless and unmerciful treatment of the Italian exiles who have occasion to pass through France on their way to England, and the supposed prohibition in Paris of the subscription for the 100 cannon for Alessandria, the *Daily News* thinks it perceives a decided and unfortunate bias in the foreign policy of France. Our contemporary hints that about the time of the signing of the Treaty of Peace, overtures were made by the French Emperor to leading statesmen, both in Spain and Piedmont, with a view to induce them to attempt *coups d'état* in their respective countries.

In so far as Piedmont was concerned, public opinion was reassured by the explicit declaration of Count Cavour to the Sardinian Legislature, that no such proposal had been made to him at the Congress. Still there were some not indisposed to attach credence to a statement that such proposals might have been made, but for the Count's reply to a fishing question of the Emperor. It was said that his Majesty had, in the course of conversation, asked the Count, in an off-hand manner, what would be thought in Sardinia of a Concordat like that which Austria had just concluded with Rome? The answer was said to have been, that a Concordat like that of 1801 would be preferred. We give the anecdote for what it is worth, without vouching for the truth of it.

Upon this foundation, the *Daily News* proceeds to argue that "if Napoleon III. persists in the policy which the acts now recapitulated warrant a belief that he has adopted, it is impossible the *entente cordiale* between the French and English Governments can long continue." "It is for the peoples of France and England to declare that, let their Governments adopt what policy they may, the nations will remain cordial and faithful friends." "So long as Napoleon III. retains his power, he is entitled to deference and respectful treatment at our hands as the representative of the French nation; but this deference and respect are due not to his personal but to his official character. If the will of the French people were to substitute another Government in lieu of his dynasty to-morrow, it would be equally entitled to our respect and deference." Happily, one of the "acts" referred to by the *Daily News* is only a fiction. M. Manin, in a letter to the papers, says:—

A rumour has been circulated that the subscription for presenting a hundred cannons to the fortress of Alessandria was prohibited by the French Government. This is a mistake. The subscription is still open at my house in Paris, Rue Blanche, No. 70.

Under the heading, "Rational Progress," the *Economist* has the following short suggestive article, very *apropos* to the Free-trade Congress which assembles this week in Brussels:—

In Belgium it is found out that there are too many fortresses, and the Government has begun to demolish and sell all the materials of the fortifications of Ypres. The Belgians, being straitened for room, more of their country than of any other being occupied by bastions, citadels, demi-lunes, &c., &c., have taken the cue from the action of the Government. Antwerp has declaimed against increasing the fortifications around it. Ostend has put forth a strong and loud demand to be treated like Ypres. "We are hampered, stifled," say the Ostendians, "for want of room. There are no longer dwellings sufficient for the people. Pull down the walls, therefore, open to our use those portions of our land which you call ramparts and bastions, and give us room to breathe and live. Permit us to enlarge our town, now too small for us, and soon you will see, where there is now nothing but ivy and weeds, rows of handsome houses arise, agreeable walks formed; and the land converted from barrenness will supply all the enjoyments of life." "Pull down the fortresses!"—"Abattez nos remparts!" says *L'Economiste Belge*, "is now the general cry!" Glorious effect of trade, manufactures, and the growth of population. Before now they have converted the fortifications of many old places into pleasant promenades and fertile gardens, and they are repeating the task in Belgium. They can overcome even the sinister effects of Roman Catholicism, and are making of Catholic Belgium, with its Congress endeavouring to promote the abolition of all tariffs inimical to trade, next to England, the freest and most prosperous country of Europe.

The *Evening Star* argues that the sending of the German Legion to the Cape, instead of putting an end to border warfare with the Kaffirs, is likely to intensify it. The frontier seems to be the favourite locality with the settlers. The excitement of these border forays has its attraction for the rude pioneer.

There are never pretexts wanting on the frontier, as the late mails testify, for punishing the cattle-lifting of individual Kaffirs by a wholesome confiscation of the herds of their tribe. The pioneer likes to be "monarch

of all he surveys," and so, in the fashion of old Colonel Boon, of Kentucky, he is continually pushing a-head, as he finds a population of one to the square mile inconvenient crowding. Thus from the wish for a wild unrestrained independence, the martial desire to keep his *roer* or unerring rifle in practice, and the opportunity of adding without purchase to his stock of line beef, the frontiersman sticks close to the Kaffir; and it has been found impossible to interpose between those inveterate enemies that strip of uninhabited ground which the Home Government desired as a barrier to their mutual strife and predatory practices.

Hence the last Kaffir war, when fifteen regiments were employed in South Africa, entirely at the cost of this country, in destroying the crops, and herds, and *kraals*—ay, and their inhabitants, too—to carry on a contest at which humanity shudders, and all because colonists will go to the frontier, with plenty of land elsewhere to their hand. So serious did this last contest seem to our rulers, that it was resolved to abandon the whole Orange River Sovereignty, comprising 50,000 square miles, which had been unnecessarily occupied, and which Sir George Clerk, sent out as special commissioner on the subject, stated it would cost an annual million to keep.

Now it is plainly neither our interest nor our duty to sustain individuals in the territory where they persist in remaining, and to which they never should have gone. Who doubts, for a moment, that a military colony of 5,000 or 6,000 trained riflemen, in strengthening their position, will also strengthen their aggressive ability and inclination? Native tribe will be driven back upon tribe as before, until, reduced to desperation, a confederacy will again take place too strong for the colonists, with even the assistance of the German riflemen to resist; and then England will have to throw another army and a few more millions into the work of destruction. In fact, by encouraging the tendency of the colonists to settle on the frontier, we make these a perpetual germ of war, because the natives are not in a confined space, nor are few in number. Behind them is the continent—tribe after tribe, who cannot therefore be exterminated like the natives of the West India Islands.

The *Press* of this week, in all simplicity says:—"There is a general agreement that a Conservative Government is required at the present time. The point to be considered is, how can such a Government be formed?" Need we quote more of the article? In a party attack on the Duke of Newcastle, it is very justly remarked, in allusion to the excuses made for the ex-Minister of War, that "great statesmen endowed with the masterly qualities that rule confederacies of politicians, are not made 'scapegoats.'" The Duke, it is said, "might have passed through political life with a creditable name, if his ambition had not been so ridiculous. He was neither an orator, nor a successful chief of party; and the way in which he reeled before Lord John Russell, deprives him of sympathy from those who like to see an Englishman exhibiting vigorous self-assertion on proper occasions." Our contemporary thus remarks upon a very singular police case of the week:—

The account given by a police-officer of two juvenile delinquents who were last Tuesday brought before Mr. D'Eyncourt for robbing orchards at Hackney, is as full of instruction as amusement. These two young Crusoes had constructed a large cave for themselves underneath a brickfield, where they appear to have lived with comfort, if not indeed with some luxury. A frying-pan and gridiron were found among their household goods—utensils, we should say, of ominous import to the eggs and poultry of the neighbourhood. Grilled fowl and apple fritters were probably the order of the day. The ingenuity and independence of these young scoundrels is most remarkable. But then these are not the sort of boys to be sent to hard labour for three months. Why, after they had been out again a week, they would have a whole colony in the brickfield, or half the brickfields round London would in time be honeycombed with caves, like so many rabbit-warrens. No, no; these are exactly the style of fellows to make useful settlers.

In the course of an article on the wonderful progress of science, a writer in the *Daily News* confesses that his faith in the familiar proverb, "You can't make a silk purse out of a sow's ear," becomes weaker every year, as he reads the reports of the proceedings of the British Association.

Chemistry is perpetually working new wonders as marvellous almost as that which is indicated in the old saw we have quoted, and we accept them almost as matters of course. We are evidently getting *blaze* as regards these strange metamorphoses. Your confectioner sends a syrup of jargonel pears, and a bottle of pineapple punch, to refresh you during the dog days—and very admirable they are. But little reck he as to the state of the pear and pineapple market; it is the butter market which is the important consideration, for that is the article which, by some chemical magic, furnishes the essence of jargonel and pineapple, and Heaven knows what besides. The perfumer, in like manner, has essences of violet, and other popular flowers, at your service: but the perfume, instead of owing its origin to the vegetable products whose names it bears, is derived from substances more likely to attract the attention of inspectors of nuisances than of manufacturers of "extraits doubles de mille-fleurs." It was but the other day that we were presented with a sample of essential oil of almonds, perfect at all points except its poisonous quality; but the "almond" from which it was extracted was a *tar barrel*. What must the agricultural part of his audience have thought when Professor Daubeny, at the recent meeting of the British Association, told them that guano was not only of sovereign virtue in the production of monstrous turnips and fabulous mangel wurzel, but that it was a substitute for the cochineal insect, and was henceforward to furnish us with a scarlet

dye? Peruvian bark is no longer to be the sole source of quinine, once so costly; the valuable drug abounds, it would seem, in ammoniacal refuse. Cotton wool becomes gun cotton, and gun cotton becomes collodion, so extensively used in photography; clay becomes aluminium, that marvellous metal now so familiar, in the shape of ingots at least, to thousands; and therefore we repeat that it is very hazardous to predicate that sows' ears may not be very proper materials wherewith to make silk purses.

The *Examiner* has put in a plea on behalf of the Queen of Oude, now a suppliant for justice at the hands of the British people:—

This princess, the mother of the man who was a king in the month of March last, together with a younger son and a retinue of a hundred persons, lately arrived on our shores to prosecute an appeal for justice, but have received no more attention from the authorities than the same number of Irish roopers might have claimed. There is surely something chivalrous in the spectacle of a fallen princess, coming from the interior of a remote continent, and crossing an ocean which she had never seen until she embarked on it to seek for justice at the foot of the British throne, which was entitled to more respect. We venture to think that the men of Leadenhall would have acted not only more generously, but more wisely, had they given a decent and hospitable reception to a princess just fallen from a lofty position by their own act. But it may have been too much to expect that a chair, or a deputy chair, should imitate Alexander the Great, or Scipio Africanus. Instead of giving the princess a becoming and honourable reception, some of the journals, we must presume in their warmth for annexation, have attempted to mislead the public by misrepresenting the character and manners of the Queen of Oude and her suite. Take one or two examples. Scarcely have the party landed at Southampton, when they are represented as habitual opium-smokers, the real fact to the well-informed being that no Mohammedan of India ever smokes opium, or uses that drug in any form whatever for the purpose of producing intoxication. Were the people of England but half as sober as the Queen of Oude's retainers, it is very certain that the exchequer and customs would suffer a loss of many millions. The poor fellows are next judged by their appearance after a long sea voyage, and pronounced as foul in their persons and garments. The truth lies on the opposite side. The Mohammedans of India are distinguished even among Asiatics for what Dr. Johnson calls "oriental scrupulousness." They carry their fastidiousness to such a length as to reprobate some of our own habits, accustomed as we are to fancy ourselves the most cleanly people on the face of the earth.

The remarkable article in the *Economist* on Juvenile Reformatories, from which we quoted last week, has been replied to by the *Sheffield Independent*. Our provincial contemporary denies that the protection of property by law is "a species of class legislation now obviously unsuitable to our condition." Legislation, it is said, aims to protect the honest and keep them so; to restrain the dishonest and convince them that they had better become honest. And the moment one of them obtains anything by honest means, he has the same right as any other man to the protection of the law. While admitting that we can succeed in reforming few criminals of those we can detect and punish, the *Independent* says:—

But when the *Economist* makes the increase of convictions the measure of our failure, comparing convictions now with convictions fifty years ago, it commits a monstrous mistake. It is not unaware of this when it says, "in the infancy of improved institutions, a new-born vigilance may detect and bring to punishment many offences before hidden," but it assumes that, after a few years of an improved police system, we ought to calculate upon detecting no more offences than we did under the old system of sleepy watchmen and parish constables. The answer to this is to compare the state of the metropolis now with what it used to be. Before a mounted patrol was established, all the highways were infested by highwaymen. Before the present police force was formed, the insecurity of person, property, and the public peace had risen to a pitch that was perfectly intolerable. We have dishonesty enough now, but in those days there were parts of London where it had actually the upper hand. To prove that the mass of detected crime is greater now than then, is to prove nothing as to the amount of crime. And no one can compare the system of the past and the present without being sure that the chances of detection are multiplied against the criminal a thousand fold.

It is pointed out that the object of reformatories is not correctly described as "to take children who are criminal, or who are neglected and are likely to be criminal, and teach and provide for them." Reformatories are only designed for the "criminal" class.

They are not for the neglected class. It may be right that something similar should be done for the neglected class; but they are not subjects for the legal restraint that would consign them to reformatories. Our poor-houses, our ragged schools, &c., are designed for them. If we were to undertake for neglected children, the question would immediately arise, What degree of neglect would justify the State in condemning the parent to the loss of control over his child? Reformatories are meant for the criminal class. As to them, we have tangible proof of neglect; and the law may make it part of the penalty, that the parent who has permitted his child to fall into crime shall thereby forfeit control over him for a given period. The *Economist* complains that to take this criminal child and train him to become an industrious labourer or artisan, is to "impede productive labour," and to increase poverty. This is just the argument, which has been used against poor-laws, by those hard economists who would rather that the destitute should perish, than that the labour fund of the country should be diminished by sustaining them. But on this principle society could not be held together. Nor do we believe that poverty will be increased by the means used to reclaim juvenile criminals. We find them existing, and one way or other they must

live. If at large, or if in prison, they live upon society, and put it to enormous expense. If in a reformatory, they live partly by their own labour, and are much more economically provided for. So much for the time they are in the reformatory. If they leave them reformed, they enter the world as useful and efficient members of society, to which they render such services as to make the cost of reclaiming them a very profitable investment. If only half of them be reformed, the gain by the reformed criminals is probably enough to balance the loss by the unreformed. The *Economist* says, "General principles assure us that the newly-proposed reformatory, like the old gaol, will help to perpetuate poverty, vice, and crime." Facts, thus far, are against this dictum. Reformatory have had a great deal of success in turning young criminals from the paths of vice to a life of industry and honesty. If that success be not continued, of course we must abandon reformatory as a failure. But those who have thought on this subject more closely, and in a more unbiased manner than this iron *Economist* has done, anticipate a very different result. The work is, no doubt, attended with many difficulties. All reformatory that may be established will not be successful. And if the Government should take them in hand, should consign them to the county justices and the county rates, we believe they will do as little to reclaim as our prisons do. All we ask is, that the experiment shall be tried in that spirit of faith and earnestness which experience and the importance of the object to be attained demand.

The *Economist* absurdly says that the only way to diminish crime is "to lessen the intense desire for wealth in all," or "to put an end to the temptation to gratify it wrongfully." It says, "if all were rich, there would be no temptation to steal. The wealthy never steal." This is monstrous nonsense. Who are the rich? The man who earns 30s. a week and lives on 20s., is really richer than the man who has 1,000l., but spends 1,600l. "The rich never steal." A fine dictum, after such cases as those of Sir John Dean Paul, the Sadleirs, and others we might name. Let us interpret stealing to mean acting dishonestly, and who can pretend that crime is limited to the poor? The only real difference is, that what is commonly called stealing conduces men to criminal courts, while other kinds of dishonesty brings them into equity, law, and bankruptcy courts. The true remedy would be not to talk nonsense about making all rich, but to render all who act dishonestly criminally responsible for their acts; and to encourage in all our legislation a high tone of commercial morality.

MR. BAXTER, M.P., AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.

On Tuesday evening, Mr. Baxter, M.P., addressed a large meeting of his constituents in the Guildhall, Montrose. The honourable gentleman met with a very warm reception, and was accompanied by the provost, town-council, and a numerous body of the electors to the platform. The provost occupied the chair, and introduced Mr. Baxter, who, after some introductory remarks, referred to the verbosity not only of great leaders but of second-rate men in Parliament:—

He really, in all seriousness, thought that those who formerly indulged in such undignified noises as oh-ing, groaning, and cack-crow, were public benefactors when they succeeded by such means in putting down persons so lost to all sense of propriety as to obtrude their views upon the Legislature at such unwarrantable length. (Cheers and laughter.) Then there were the bores and the men with hobbies—the former of whom get up on all occasions chattering away like so many parrots in a cage, no one listening to a word they said. The morning newspapers were responsible for this waste of time by printing these speeches. As to the men with hobbies, the only way of shutting their mouths was by the time-honoured plan of a count-out, unless, indeed, they were to adopt the ordinance of Charondas the Locran legislator, who, Washington Irving tells us, "anxious to preserve the judicial code of the State from the additions of seekers of popularity, ordained that whoever proposed a new law should do it with a halter about his neck, whereby, in case his proposition was rejected, they just hung him up, and there the matter ended." He might also remark that the want of common sense and judgment in the framing of measures as well as in the management of party—displayed by old statesmen no less than by inexperienced members—filled him with amazement and surprise. It was no uncommon thing for Government to introduce bills with their provisions as ill-considered that a storm of opposition was immediately raised, when it would have been perfectly possible to have consulted and conciliated parties beforehand, and when there was no intention of pressing the obnoxious clauses. Again, if a man of note who has once tasted the sweets of office sees no prospect of being soon restored to power, he pushes himself forward on all occasions as much as to say, "Don't for any sake lose sight of me." (Laughter.) If a measure of great national importance is on the point of being carried, some old member who ought to have known better gets up, and by way of advocating it, wastes the few remaining minutes during which it could have been passed. These were, no doubt, some of the evils incidental to free discussion, but in the opinion of very shrewd observers they have reached an alarming height, and call for the attention and reprobation of a thinking public. (Cheers.)

Mr. Baxter explained the votes he had given upon such questions as that of the Police Bill for England and Wales, the Cambridge University Bill, the Fire Insurance Bill, and the Appellate Jurisdiction. Referring next to the Treaty of Peace, he said, that although it might not satisfy every eye in this country, he believed that it effected the objects for which the war was undertaken, namely, the independence of Turkey, and the security of peace for at least this generation. The internal state of Russia guaranteed the latter object even more than the clauses of the treaty. Its warlike resources were at the present moment thoroughly exhausted, and he had been told by a British merchant who resided in St. Petersburg during the whole of the contest, that the Russian officials themselves confessed to a loss by famine, disease, fatigue, and the sword, of 950,000 men, and he heard of one regiment which marched from Livonia 800 strong, that had only fifty-seven men left when it reached the Crimea. Peace

was a necessity with Alexander, and when the people begin to extend their commerce, they would lose their taste for war. To ensure the observance of the treaty and prevent complications, we must have a better system of diplomacy and better Consuls in the Levant. He saw no necessity for vast armaments in time of peace. We ought to have a moderate but efficient force, capable of extension in time of war. Some might think him wrong when he said that had the British army been twice as numerous in the winter of 1854, it would have buried twice the number of brave men in the Crimean hills. (Cheers.) Numbers were nothing without a commissariat; doubling the rank and file would not give brains and a head to a Commander-in-Chief. If new life could be infused into the Admiralty and Horse Guards, we need fear no foreign foe. Large armaments did not increase the national influence or security; they wasted public money, and induced jobbery. As to the American dispute, he said both Governments were to blame, both nations had been too hasty and inclined to misrepresent each other. England had done well in not dismissing Mr. Dallas, and our next ambassador to Washington should be a liberal and able man, sympathising with and understanding the American people—not one who had merely filled a subordinate place in a Continental embassy. Mr. C. P. Villiers was a type of the class of men he referred to. Mr. Baxter then explained his views relative to our foreign policy, more especially on the present condition of the South of Europe:—

To my mind it is hopeless to expect peace, quietness, or good government there until the Bourbon dynasty, still clinging to despotic rule in Spain and Naples, are driven to share the exile of their relatives who occupied other thrones. The Court of Madrid seems to me so abandoned, politically and morally, as to deserve the countenance of no people who respect public decency; to say nothing of liberty, or honesty, or law. He who knows all things only knows by what means a country once obnoxious and powerful—even now rich in resources, and favoured by nature in a remarkable degree—can be delivered from a degraded aristocracy and a venal governing class, restored to its proper place among the nations, and enabled to enjoy the blessings of those free institutions which at present are in every respect a mockery, and to many have proved a snare. I turn to Italy, for to it public attention is now directed; and, unless the signs of the times are more than ordinarily deceptive, we may soon expect the volcanic fires of popular fury to break forth with terrible energy there. You do not require to be told that every part of this land, with the exception of the kingdom of Sardinia, is at this moment groaning under a tyranny too terrible for description, too agonising to last. An immense military force alone prevents rebellion in Venetian Lombardy—the Austrians, the detested Tedeschi, are also in Tuscany, and the Legations—priestly rapacity, exaction, and violence, have crowded more than ever the dismal dungeons of Rome—while perfidy, espionage, and horrible cruelty, have reached such a height in Naples that I verily believe, if not checked by the interference of earthly potentates, they will ere long bring down upon their perpetrators the consuming vengeance of Heaven. The question is, how far are we interested in this latent volcano, and under what circumstances would our interference be justifiable, if justifiable at all? There is no one, I hope, who will be inclined to dispute the soundness of the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other states. It humbly appears to me that there may be only two exceptions to this rule—first, when the affairs of a neighbouring kingdom are in such a condition as seriously to threaten the peace of our own; and, secondly, when as in the case of the slave trade, humanity is outraged by repeated and continued deeds of cruelty and blood. On the first theory, Sardinia, but certainly not England, might go to war with Naples. Before acting on the second, we must be well assured that the dungeons of King Bomba are worse than those of Pope Pius, and that anything has occurred by orders of the former more revolting than the massacre of Ciceroacchio by the satellites of Austrian tyranny. For my part, I confess to a doubt lest, appalling as are the sufferings of State prisoners in the Two Sicilies, they are worse than those in other quarters, where the fleet of Great Britain might not be able to act at the moment when "the iniquity of the Amorites was full." It is certainly no part of our national duty, and would be unmistakably Quixotic to set as knight-errants in all parts of the world either for oppressed men or oppressed nationalities; but if thoroughly convinced that such an exceptional state of things exists at Naples as renders it necessary for us to interfere for the sake of humanity, let us not waste words or time or letter-paper, but send such a fleet as will surround the island of Proccida, open the gates of its hateful guard-houses, and set the prisoners free. Perhaps the mere knowledge of such an intention might be enough; for well does the miserable despot know that the appearance of a British squadron to suppress his barbarities—the sight of the British ensign off the dungeon walls—would be the signal of insurrection from the passes of Abruzzi to the gates of Palermo—the Mene Mene Tekel prophetic of his fall. (Loud cheers.)

Three cheers for Mr. Baxter concluded the proceedings.

EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.

On Wednesday night, a meeting of the friends of the early closing movement was held at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the association. The meeting was very numerously attended. Mr. S. MORLEY, who occupied the chair, said that he had really nothing to add to the weighty and important arguments brought forward by the friends of the movement, which had never been answered, because they were unanswerable. It was, however, gratifying to him to have the opportunity of adding his testimony to the reasonableness of the movement, the principle of which, he believed, would be advantageous to all parties. It was generally supposed that this was merely a young men's question; but it was not so. The employers were as much interested in its solution as the young men, and that was the conviction of most of them. It also seemed to

him that it was made too much a question of profit. It was not a question of mere profit, but a question of morals—(hear)—a question in which the minds as well as the bodies of young men were greatly interested—their hope in another world as well as condition in this. (Hear.) If they could get employers to look at the question from that higher ground they would be more likely to succeed in the movement. His own conviction was that they were all "living too fast." He did not mean that they were "fast men," the number of whom he desired to see reduced; but they now did in one hour what thirty years ago it took two hours to do. He believed they were all interested in lessening the work of the present day, which was intense. (Hear.) He was glad to see how the press was taking up the question. Happily they had a public opinion in this country to appeal to, and if this question were put rightly before that public opinion its triumph would be ensured. (Hear, hear.) He was glad to find it was the intention of the committee to establish a ladies' committee. (Hear, hear.) He expected much advantage from that, because if there were no buyers the late hours would soon come to an end. (Hear, hear.) He wished to recommend to the promoters of the movement the exercise of forbearance to those who were at present opposed to them. He said this advisedly, because he had known cases where abuse and ridicule of those who kept their shops open in particular districts led to mischief. Young men in houses of business should, too, make good use of the greater leisure they enjoyed. (Hear, hear.) He confessed to a feeling of anxiety and jealousy as to the reputation of young men, because in these days of political, commercial, and social progress, there was a greater prospect of success opened to young men than was ever the case before, and he was desirous that the young men should be in a position to avail themselves of the opportunity when it presented itself.

Mr. LILWALL then made a statement of what had been done in the past year. The improvement of the condition of dress-makers, the early payment of wages, and the half-holiday movement, had engaged the attention of the association. They had held fifteen public meetings, distributed and circulated 60,000 tracts and three pamphlets; forty-one sermons had been preached in one Sunday in London on behalf of the society. Great benefit was expected from the institution of a ladies' committee.

Mr. J. CORDEROY proposed the first resolution, to the effect that the meeting rejoiced in the great success which attended the early closing movement, but regret that it did not make greater progress in the retail shops, where it was most needed. He anticipated great good from the exertions of the ladies' committee, but he feared that the feeling of cupidity was too strong to allow them to realise all the benefits they expected from the working of the society. It was in many instances the case that people were obliged to work fifteen and sixteen hours a day to save themselves and families from starvation. This was surely not the design of Providence, and it must be caused by the selfishness and cupidity of men. The Rev. H. KITTEN seconded the resolution, and observed that in vain was machinery invented and literature cheapened if persons had not time to cultivate their intellectual and spiritual faculties. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. HARVEY moved the next resolution, which recommended the adoption of the early closing principle to the retail traders, as calculated to benefit both their assistants and themselves. In his establishment the hour of closing had been altered from nine and eight to seven o'clock in the evening, both winter and summer, and on Saturday the establishment was closed at five. The system had now been on trial for eighteen months, and instead of a falling off there was an increase both in the wholesale and retail departments of business. On the Saturday, when they closed at five, there was a considerable increase of business beyond what was done when they closed at eight o'clock. This showed that pecuniary loss did not necessarily follow from the adoption of early closing; and even if there had been a slight falling off, that ought not to stand in the way where so much moral advantage was on the other side. There was not so much ill-health amongst those employed in his establishment since the system of early closing was adopted. The employers were as anxious to get away from the dust and cares of business as those whom they employed. He liked the change so well that he had no intention of returning back to the old system. (Cheers.) Mr. THOMAS TWEDDY seconded the resolution, which was adopted. Mr. HENRY COOKE proposed a resolution, pledging the meeting to give their personal and pecuniary support to the movement. Mr. KEELING seconded the motion, which was adopted. A vote of thanks to the chairman closed the meeting.

THE UNITY GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The shareholders of this association held an extraordinary meeting, on Thursday, at the London Tavern. Mr. Baylis, the manager, had resigned; the directors had accepted his resignation, and the shareholders assembled to hear the reason why. Dr. Davies, a shareholder, filled the chair. The facts, which do not appear to be disputed on either side, are these. In February last, a Mr. Aitken, a gentleman with an income of 80l. a year, living at Glasgow, insured the life of Mrs. Aitken, his wife, who had independent property estimated at 500l. a year, for 2,000l.; and in July Mrs. Aitken died. The policies of the Unity purport to be "indisputable." Immediately after the death, Mr. Wieland, the local agent, sent up a telegraphic message, which had the effect of bringing to Glasgow Dr. Lloyd, one of the directors and consulting-physician to the company. He telegraphed to

the manager that he found "suspicious" circumstances, and asked if he might close the transaction at once by a compromise for 750*l*. Mr. Baylis replied by the telegraph, "Yes, if you think it desirable." This arrangement was carried out and sanctioned in due form by the directors.

After the conclusion of this affair, Mr. Aitken was still discontented. Some circumstances reached the ear of Mr. Baylis, to the effect that, in a correspondence with Mr. Aitken, Dr. Lloyd had admitted the death to have resulted from natural causes, and had confessed Mr. Aitken's conduct to be candid and open. Mr. Baylis, therefore, advised the directors spontaneously to offer a payment in full; they declined to reopen the question after Dr. Lloyd's settlement; both parties made the question an affair of personal honour and character; Mr. Baylis tendered his resignation; the directors accepted it; and the special meeting of shareholders was called to pronounce judgment on the dispute between the founder-manager and the directors of the company. The further reasons that actuated both sides were not stated; from the remarks on the side of Mr. Baylis we are induced to infer that he was misled by what he afterwards found to be too keen a practice on the part of the local agent, and that he held the office bound to maintain the indisputability of its policies. On the other side, Dr. Lloyd said that his early suspicions were in part caused by the nervousness of Mr. Aitken's manner; and that there was something which he would not state, or it would subject him to an action for libel. Mr. Jackson, one of the directors, avowed his agreement with Mr. Baylis in principle, but intimated that the conduct of that gentleman was too cavalier; and we gather that the directors shrunk from any course which appeared to imply censure on Dr. Lloyd. After much animated debate, the meeting passed two resolutions, one sanctioning the payment in full; the second, on the motion of Mr. Mechi, reinstating Mr. Baylis *pro tempore*; but on the latter resolution it was agreed that a poll should be taken. A committee fully representing the shareholders was appointed to investigate the position of the company, and ascertain what steps are necessary for its future government and prosperity. Mr. Tayloe, the company's solicitor, protested against the whole proceedings as irregular, the meeting having been called for a special purpose; and on Friday, a notice was posted at the company's chief place of business, stating that no poll would be taken, as all the proceedings were illegal. Mr. Aitken has commenced legal proceedings to recover the balance.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

Nothing further of a definite character has transpired in relation to the prospects of the liquidation of the Royal British Bank, but it is feared that another 150,000*l*, in addition to the 150,000*l* of capital already paid up and lost, will scarcely suffice for the ultimate discharge of its liabilities. On Friday evening the depositors again met at St. Martin's Hall, when the committee communicated the result of their interviews with the directors. It appears that they had been unable to obtain any information with regard to the actual situation of the bank, Mr. Coleman, the accountant, not having yet concluded his investigation; but it is still asserted that there is a prospect of another establishment taking up the business. The refusal of the directors to adhere to the proposal advanced on a previous occasion for the payment of the deposits, was a subject of some discussion. As it, however, now seems certain that to effect a general liquidation, the machinery of the Winding-up Act will have to be brought into requisition, it was agreed to re-constitute the committee, and empower them to watch and protect the interests of the depositors in Chancery, a subscription being opened to provide the necessary expenditure. A general meeting of the shareholders is to take place on Saturday next, on which occasion it is the intention of the directors to submit a full statement of their affairs.

No fewer than three petitions have been presented to the Court of Chancery since Tuesday for the winding up of the company's affairs. The Vice-Chancellor will take the hearing of one of the petitions on the 24th at Bury St. Edmund's.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

There is but little news from Balmoral. The Queen and Royal family continue to take their usual riding and walking exercise in the neighbourhood of the Castle. On Thursday they were present at the Braemar gathering, and on Friday attended a dance given by the Duchess of Kent, at Abergeldie Castle. At the latter place, the Prince has been very successful in his sporting excursions, having brought down three fine bucks with his own rifle. The Queen has not been without visitors. Besides the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State in attendance, the Duke of Cambridge, Baron Marochetti, Sir Benjamin Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld, have been guests at Balmoral.

Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, who filled throughout the war the very delicate and important position of British Commissioner with the French army, has been ordered by the Duke of Cambridge to attend the great Austrian review, which will take place this week.

Mr. Bright, M.P., who has been staying near Ballater, Aberdeenshire, has left that place, and gone on a visit to the Earl of Aberdeen, at Haddo House.

Colonel Lake, C.B., is about to enter the Royal army with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel Unattached.

The house and grounds of Mr. Bingham, the London magistrate, on the banks of Southampton

Water, have been purchased by the Government. The house has been newly built, and the grounds recently laid out. They are contiguous to the large military hospital which the Government is building near Netley Abbey.

The Right Hon. Henry Labouchere and Lady Mary Labouchere have been making a tour of visits in Scotland since leaving the Countess of Carlisle, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire.

Viscount Palmerston visited town for a few days last week to transact urgent public business, and has since rejoined her ladyship at St. Leonards. The noble viscount at the end of the month comes to town, and after a brief sojourn will go to Broadlands.

Respecting the Brussels Free-trade Congress, the *Manchester Examiner* says: "Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., has signified his intention of attending the sittings of the congress. Bradford is to make a very imposing demonstration. The president of its Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Titus Salt; one of its parliamentary representatives, Mr. Henry Wickham; the secretary of the Chamber, Mr. John Darlington; together with one other member of the Chamber, Mr. Jacob Behrens, are to attend. The Bureau Chamber of Commerce is to be represented by Mr. Thomas Sinder; and declarations of adhesion from similar quarters are pouring in daily. Neither Mr. Cobden nor Mr. Bright are likely to be present on the occasion."

The committee, consisting of deputations from the vestry of Islington, the Board of Works for the Holborn district, the vestries of Clerkenwell, St. Luke's, and other parishes within the borough of Finsbury, appointed to confer as to the measures to be adopted for obtaining a park for the borough of Finsbury, has received a communication from Lord Palmerston, asking to be furnished with a plan of the proposed park and an estimate of the cost of the undertaking. The committee, in compliance with the request of Lord Palmerston, have resolved that a survey and estimate be forthwith prepared of the land as near Highbury station as possible, for the formation of the proposed park.

The Poor-law Board had come into unpleasant collision with the St. Thomas's Union, near Exeter, one of the largest unions in the West of England. The guardians contend that three relieving officers, with increased salaries, can do the work as efficiently, if not more so, than four officers with smaller pay, and they have asked for a trial of three for six months. The Poor-law Board say that the expenditure of the union and the number of paupers have increased even with four relieving officers, and therefore it would not do to sanction a reduction in the number. On the other hand, the guardians show that lately, since three officers have done the work, both the expenditure and the number of paupers have decreased. The Poor Law Board, however, having requested the guardians to proceed to the election of a fourth relieving officer, they held a special meeting last Friday. The following resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority:—"That as the guardians are conscious of no reason for doubting their own judgment and discretion in a matter of local detail, or for their being doubted by others, any more now than when on previous occasions they have recommended, and the Poor-law Commissioners have accepted alterations in the number of relief districts; and, as this board have three times determined upon discontinuing the fourth district, and have requested the Poor-law Board to allow them a trial of three officers for six months, which the board have declined to sanction, and as during the time the present three officers have discharged the duties connected with the administration of outdoor relief, the guardians have every reason to be satisfied both as regards the decrease in the number of outdoor poor and in the amount of outdoor relief, they decline giving any direction for the election of a fourth officer."

Jefferson College, America, at its recent "commencement" conferred the degree of D.D. on the Rev. Dr. Ferguson, of Ryde, and LL.D. on the Rev. Dr. Carlile, of Woolwich.

The Consolidation of the Criminal Law Bills of the Lord Chancellor, laid on the table of the House of Lords at the close of the late session, have recently been printed. They relate to offences against property, against the person, against forgery, and also to accessories. In the last-mentioned bill there is a clause to the effect that abettors in misdemeanours shall be indicted and punished as principals.

Major-General Sir Richard Airey has returned to town from the Continent, where he has been passing some weeks.

Lord Panmure left town on Sunday night for Scotland.

The Duchess of Gloucester has been improving in health during the past week. The convalescence of the venerable princess may be expected within a very short period.

Miscellaneous News.

Mr. Baxter, the drunken retired excise collector charged with the murder of his wife, has been discharged from custody from want of evidence.

On Monday, no less than 46*l*, was offered for the apprehension of parents of children who had left their offspring chargeable to the East London Union. The number of children was between fifty and sixty.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have investigated the charges made last week against their officers, and have dismissed two from their situations.

A paragraph which has appeared respecting the exhibition of Palmer's execution on a country race-course turns out to be a fabrication. The *Manchester Examiner* says there is reason to believe that the placard (which is without a printer's name) was printed

in Stockport; and that steps are being taken to discover the printer of so unfeeling a trick.

The Northumberland fishermen complain that the French coasting luggers have lately been fishing within a mile of the south coast, and have inflicted much injury upon our men. The Government have ordered a man-of-war steamer to cruise off the coast, and protect the fisheries.

We learn from Herefordshire that "sharp frosts" have set in there during the past week, and one of an unusually severe character occurred on Saturday night, there being a coating of ice nearly two inches in thickness on the ponds in that district on Sunday morning.

The great limestone quarries at Fendleton, in the Vale of Neath, have been the scene of a blast which has detached the enormous mass of 12,000 tons of solid rock. These quarries are the property of Mr. William Crawshaw, and supply great quantities of limestone to the adjacent iron-works.

The screw steam transport City of London, No. 9, arrived in the Mersey, with 26 officers, 57 non-commissioned officers, and 251 rank and file of the British Italian Legion. They have come direct from Malta; and the sailing transport Tudor is hourly expected with the remainder of the corps, amounting to 700.

On Wednesday afternoon, a large shoal of fish made their appearance on the Middlesex side of Westminster-bridge, near the steamboat pier. Numbers of men and lads went into the water and caught, with lids of saucepans and other contrivances, large quantities of gudgeon, dace, bream, and whitebait. So thick were the fish that they could be easily taken with the hand.

The Coroner's inquiry into the cause of the death of Lewis Solomons, whose body was found some time since in the Thames at Hampton Court, with a shot-wound in the breast, has resulted in an open verdict. The jury were unanimously of opinion "That Lewis Solomons had died in consequence of wounds caused by a pistol-shot; but whether such wounds had been inflicted by himself or some other person, there was not sufficient evidence to show."

The captured Russian iron guns—some 1,500, which cost so much blood to win—says a correspondent of the *Times* last week, are lying neglected and covered with rust at the east end of Woolwich Arsenal; "and I am told that they are to be destroyed immediately for the sake of the iron, while it is reported that the brass guns—hid in another obscure corner—are to be melted down and made into gates."

The magistracy of the West Riding having determined upon adopting the provisions of the Rural Police Act, a committee, consisting of one magistrate from each petty sessional division of the Riding, was appointed to inquire into the probable number of men required. This committee recommends that the Riding be placed under the provisions of the 2nd and 3rd of Victoria, and that a force of 460 constables be set on foot.

From information derived from the police it appears that garrotting offences are on the increase, that there is a gang of the worst characters, upwards of forty in number, most of whom are believed to be ticket-of-leave men, who live in the neighbourhood of Duck-lane and Pye-street, Westminster, who may be seen nightly arranging themselves into bands of four or six, and then spreading themselves over different parts of the metropolis. It is from this gang that the majority of the garrotting offences originate.

The late fatal accident in the City by the fall of a house was referred to at the City Commission of Sewers on Tuesday. The following motion was carried unanimously: "That it be referred to the General Purposes Committee to inquire into the cause of the falling of the house in Little Swan-alley, and into the working of the present system of house inspection, with especial reference to dangerous structures; and also whether it is necessary to make any, and what, alteration of system; and to report thereon to this commission."

The *Freeman's Journal* states that the winding-up of the affairs of the Tipperary Bank is not progressing with the satisfaction that was expected, and that there is now every prospect, unless some vigorous effort be made by the unfortunate creditors to insure a rapid and less litigated adjustment of their claims, that the old *finale* of the oyster and the oyster-shell will be the result; in other words, that law costs will absorb all the moneys hereafter to be recovered from the shareholders.

At the weekly meeting of the guardians of Marylebone, held on Friday, the secretary read a letter from the Poor-law Board respecting the late inquiry into the flogging of women in the workhouse. The letter dwells strongly on the disorder and turbulence existing in the workhouse,—on the absence of conditions for the successful management of the paupers; and, concurring with the guardians in accepting the resignation of the porters, requests them to call on the master to resign his situation also. The guardians resolved, by 12 to 4, that, as they had already decided on admonishing the master, they decline to reopen the case. In their speeches they denounced the interference of the Poor-law Board with their workhouse.

The inhabitants of the neighbourhood in which Miss Nightingale resides, desirous of testifying their gratification at her return, have purchased a handsome papier maché writing desk, exquisitely inlaid with pearl, and furnished with stationery, &c. On the front of the desk is a silver plate bearing the following inscription: "Presented to Florence Nightingale, on her safe arrival at Lea Hurst from the Crimea, Aug. 8, 1856, as a token of esteem from the inhabitants of Lea, Holloway, and Crich." Miss Nightingale was

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communicated with on Monday, and expressed a wish that the presentation might be made in as private a manner as possible; and, in accordance with that wish, only a very small deputation will wait upon her in the course of this week, and, in the name of the subscribers present to her the desk and an address.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

Mr. Barker, M.P., of Bedford, thus endeavours to explain the mysterious fires which have occurred in that town: "To prevent mistake, it must be observed that the first fire was clearly the result of burning sulphur with phosphoric matches. The ignited sulphur overflowed the vessel containing it, and set fire to a bassinette. Of this there can be no doubt. But afterwards other fires broke out, and were witnessed by myself and many other observers,—in broad daylight, observe,—and, as I am perfectly convinced, without any contact of flame. I have come to the conclusion that the cause of these fires must be found in a compound formed by the combustion of phosphorus and sulphur; that this compound, in vapour, pervaded the house, especially the linen and other textile fabrics, and 'spontaneously' (i.e., without contact of flame) ignited at various intervals."

A brutal "practical joke" at Brentwood has had a fatal termination. Three "gentlemen" plied John George, a baker, with liquor until he was dead drunk, then red ochre was smeared over him; and finally he was taken home in a wheelbarrow, with his head hanging down: he died from congestion of the brain and lungs. While a coroner's jury described the death as arising from congestion, they censured the disgraceful conduct of the gentlemen, and suggested that they should provide for the victim's wife and family. The magistrates took a more serious view of the matter; they have committed one of the persons implicated, Mr. James Cooper, on a charge of manslaughter; taking heavy bail for his appearance. They have subsequently committed Messrs. Egmond and Alfred Hoof for being concerned in the case. Bail to the extent of 2,000*l.* was accepted for their appearance at the next assizes.

The *Bradford Observer* is glad to record that the new movement for closing shops at an early hour on Saturday night, commenced with gratifying augury of its complete success. All the principal shops were closed at nine o'clock, and at ten the streets of the town presented an unusual appearance of quiet. Drapers, grocers, hatters, booksellers, chemists, and shoemakers cordially united in the new arrangement. The great bulk of the shopkeepers cheerfully accepted what must be regarded as a great boon to all classes of the community; and we earnestly hope that in a very short time all will follow the patriotic example of their neighbours. If this movement be successful, and there is every probability of its being so, we have no doubt it will be speedily consummated and rendered permanent by the closing of the market on Saturday nights at an earlier hour than usual. In some parts of the north, the Saturday half-holiday movement has not succeeded so well. In Sunderland it has entirely broken down.

A peculiarly shocking murder near Leeds, perpetrated on Thursday, formed the subject of an investigation before a coroner and jury on Friday. John Hannah had lived with Jane Banham, a married woman, whose husband, an "equestrian," is in Australia. For some reason she left Hannah last Christmas, and returned to her calling—as a dancer in a strolling company. Hannah saw her at a public-house at Armley, near Leeds, on Thursday: he wished to induce her to return to him. Failing in that, he resolutely cut her throat, and walked away. A few minutes before, her father had left her; he was waiting the result of the interview outside. "When I saw her standing outside the door of the Malt-mill, with her throat cut, I had her youngest child in my arms, and was so horror-stricken that I could do nothing. I moved about, and Mrs. Myers, with whom I lodged, took the deceased back into the house. I never saw her again alive." Hannah was soon arrested. He did not deny the crime, but pleaded that he was drunk. **Verdict, Wilful Murder.**

A shocking case of poisoning by mistake is recorded. The son of Colonel Broughton, of Powell-villa, near Weymouth, being unwell, Mrs. Broughton wrote to Mr. Barling, a chemist, in the following terms: "Please send an aperient draught for a child eleven years of age." Mr. Barling was out of the way, and, as is always the case when he is absent, the shop with its dispensing duties was left in charge of three apprentice youths. The letter was presented by Mrs. Broughton's nurse to one of these apprentices, named Lundie, a lad about eighteen. He read it, and said to a boy named Barrett, another apprentice, aged fourteen, "Fill a bottle with black draught." The boy thought the words were "black drops," a poison which is five times as strong as the common laudanum. Barrett filled the phial with this deadly liquid, and handed it to Lundie, who labelled it "the aperient draught," and gave it to the nurse. At nine o'clock that night the poor doomed child took the medicine from his mother's hands, immediately fell into a death-like torpor, and in less than an hour was a corpse.

Mr. Emerson (says the *Daily News*) is never in a hurry; always thoughtful, considerate, composed, and at once in earnest and dispassionate. So habitually serene is he, that his moment of greatest perturbation is on record among his friends as "an Emersonian trait." He was in Paris after the Revolution of 1848, and, with some friends, he went to Barbès' club, in order to witness the full strength of French revolutionary demonstration. The noise was awful—the gesticulation and universal furor prodigious—perfectly maddening to the foreigners present. Then Emerson said the most passionate thing ever heard from him. Turning to his comrades, with a lowering frown, he said, "What a set of fellows these are!"

THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE SYSTEM.—George Everett, a young man, but an old offender, was charged before Alderman Challis with stealing a clock from the offices of the New Zealand Company. Having been remanded, he attempted to hang himself in his cell. He was again brought before the Alderman, and lectured. He professed to have been influenced by a fear lest his friends would hear of his new disgrace. "Why not get a living by honest means?" asked the Alderman. The prisoner said, he found it was impossible: as soon as he got employment, the police went to his master and denounced him as a thief, and he was sent adrift. Two officers of the court declared that the police did act thus; and one knew that Everett had striven to live by honest labour. Though the prisoner promised not to repeat his suicidal attempt, he was no sooner remanded to a cell than he again appeared to be making preparations to strangle himself: he was sent off to Newgate, professing a determination to destroy himself in some way.

A MONEY-LENDER'S PROFITS.—A bankruptcy case in the Liverpool Court last week presents a curious case of recklessness on the one side, and extortion on the other. The bankrupt, one Tyson, a corn-merchant, failed for some 50,000*l.*, and it appeared that, while in five years and a half of business, his profits amounted to 3,635*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, he had during that period paid to one Pemberton, a money-lender, no less than 4,072*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* for interest on loans. He had been paying in fact 72 per cent. per annum, and in one instance had paid 120 per cent. The result of course was inevitable. In Pemberton's account appeared a series of entries such as these:—

April 1st, 1852. Lent you till 13th inst., 100*l.*; my charge, 5*l.*
May 18th. Lent you till 1st June, 100*l.*; my charge, 3*l.* 10*s.*

The bankrupt was then called and examined at length by Mr. Bateson:—

His Honour: Did you ever object to any demands made upon you by Pemberton? Bankrupt: Yes.

Mr. Bateson: Then, why did you borrow money of him, after having objected to his charges for interest? Bankrupt: Because I could usually get money of him when I wanted it.

Mr. Bateson: And you mean to tell us that it is true, as stated among your trade expenses, that in five years and a half Mr. Pemberton has charged you 4,072*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.* for interest on loans? Bankrupt: That is correct.

By consent, the examination was adjourned for three weeks. Mr. Bateson observed that there would not be much difficulty in showing where the corn money had gone to.

A CONSUMPTIVE FAMILY.—A singular insurance case has recently occurred at Liverpool. A surgeon sent a proposal to insure the life of one Thomas Laurie to the Merchants' and Tradesmen's Life Assurance Company. The surgeon himself filled up the proposal. He was medical referee to the company, and in that capacity examined and reported upon the health of the proposer and the history and health of the family. In reply to questions distinctly asking whether consumption was or had been in the family, he stated that the mother died "shortly after confinement," whereas she really died eight months afterwards, and of consumption; that a brother and sister died of chest disease, whereas they died of consumption; that the family then consisted of five brothers and sisters "alive," although a brother at the time was in the last stage of consumption, and a sister died of consumption seven months afterwards, and must have been out of health. The company refused to pay, and the executrix brought an action, which she has lost.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A THEATRE AT LIVERPOOL.—At the Royal Amphitheatre on Saturday night last, during the performance of the last act of "Like and Unlike," a very strong smell of gas was perceived on the stage, and in a few minutes all the foot-lights went out. A gas-man on the premises immediately proceeded to ascertain the cause of this unexpected occurrence, and underneath the stage he discovered John Ball, a carpenter occasionally employed about the theatre, in the act of removing a portion of the one-inch gas-pipe which supplies the stage lights. A saw was found at his feet, evidently the instrument used in sawing the pipe through. The gas was instantly turned off at the meter, or the result would have been dreadful, inasmuch as the pipe in question was only eighteen inches below the stage, and threw out a body of gas which would cause a flame six feet high. Had it not been thus timely discovered, the dry stage would have been instantly in flames, or the cellars below would have become charged with gas, rendering an explosion inevitable. What the consequences of such a disaster at the time (as the house was crowded, the performance being for the benefit of Madame Celeste) would have been, it is painful to imagine. Ball was brought up before Mr. Mansfield at the police-court, and committed to the assizes for trial. He had applied the same evening for employment at the theatre, but, as he appeared intoxicated, he was refused.

THE SLOPSELLERS, THE MIDDLEMEN, AND THE SLAVES.—Eliza Crisp, a sempstress, was examined before the Hon. G. C. Norton, on a charge of unlawfully pawning three pairs of trousers, the property of Joseph Alloway. From the statement of the complainant it appeared that he was a tailor, and contracted to make up slop-work for Mr. Bousfield, of St. Mary-axe. The contract price for making men's-size cord trousers was 9*d.* per pair, and those he gave out to the defendant at 7½*d.* or 8*d.* per pair, leaving him a profit on the labour of fully 1*d.* per pair. He gave half a dozen pairs of cord trousers to the defendant, to make, and she pawned three pairs out of them.

The defendant, in reply to the charge, said that she was driven to the act of pawning the trousers from sheer necessity, and to enable her to live while she made up the remaining three pairs. She said that she had to purchase her own thread and twist with which to make up the garments, and when the price of these articles was deducted from the 7½*d.* allowed to her for their make, she could not earn more than 5*d.* in the twelve hours' hard work. Mr. Norton observed that this system of middlemen was truly horrible. Industrious people might starve to be honest; but, with such an abominable system as that of compelling them to make up such a pair of trousers as those produced for 7*d.*, 8*d.*, or even 9*d.*, he was at a loss to know how they could avoid being dishonest. The magistrate, to the apparent gratification of all present, discharged the poor sempstress.

INGRATITUDE TO A BENEFACTOR.—At the Middlesex Sessions, on Friday, Mary Connor was indicted for stealing 7*l.* the money of James Brady. To make an extravagantly long story a short one, it may be stated that the prosecutor was an Irish labourer, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, and had been "stopping" in Sussex and Kent. He had saved up 7*l.*, to which the prisoner, to whom he had out of kindness given lodgings, from consideration for her as a countrywoman in distress, had access, and she stole it, and lodged 6*l.* of the amount with a publican for safety. The jury found her guilty. Sentence was deferred.

Literature.

VERSE—VARIOUS.

Gonzaga di Capponi. A Dramatic Romance. By HENRY SOLLY. London: Longman and Co. —This dramatic poem is intended to illustrate "the dangerous tendencies of a character which is specially fostered by a high civilisation"—a character "found where genius, ambition, æsthetic taste, and strong passions, are combined with patriotic or sentimental philanthropy, but without the redeeming influences of a devout religious spirit and a pure morality; so that a natural selfishness grows to an intense and all-pervading tyranny, which suffers no consideration of duty or affection to bar its progress or divert its aims." Genius only could attain fully to "the height of this great argument;" and it is no slight praise to say, that Mr. Solly has not altogether failed where he has not perfectly succeeded. The subject has been faithfully studied; much thought and experience is brought to its illustration; personal character is clearly marked; and a genuine dramatic feeling has shaped and penetrated the work. Its faults are that it halts, and prolongs itself at various places, and so becomes, as a whole, heavy and almost tedious.—The story of the poem is founded on an episode in the history of Florence, which occurred in 1378; but, as "its interest was, from the first, intended to be psychological, not historical," the author has aimed at no more than general truth to the *spirit* of the age, and to the *characters* of the historical personages portrayed. Even this *general* truth is sometimes wanting, however; but of *Gonzaga's* character it must be said, that it is definitely conceived and consistently preserved; and, with very considerable power, it presents, as the author designed, an embodiment of that "intense egotism" joined to "extreme susceptibility," which occasions a man to "fall into morbid affections of various kinds, which, beginning in weakness and self-glorification, generally end in misery and sin." Still, the book—confessedly written in the author's youth, without any definite moral purpose, and re-written in maturer years, when an answer to the "sorrowful questions, personal and social," which it involved, had been "found in the Christian religion,"—ought more clearly and *Christianly* than is the case, to have worked-out the solution of the problems of which it is an artistic expression. The scenes between *Gonzaga* and *Riccia*—the latter a true woman, nobly conceived—are the best in the book,—fullest of life and passion; and finely contrasting the egotism of the love of an ambitious and self-centred nature, with the free out-flow of the inwardly deep and pure affection of a virtuous and spiritual-natured woman. We have now done full justice to the merits of this "dramatic romance;" but we are bound to add, that in the higher *poetic* qualities, which give a continuing life to such a production, it is unquestionably deficient: so that not a single passage of "quintessential poetry" offers itself for quotation. The following is a specimen of the dialogue of the work—it is one held in *Gonzaga's* better mood, when, for *Riccia's* sake, he could even "serve God loyally for evermore."

"*Riccia.* *Gonzaga*—may my God be thine,—and then I care not what may come. Earth for an hour,—Yon heaven for endless blessing. Let us go.

Gonza. One last, last gaze. Perchance we ne'er shall stand Together here again.

(*They stand gazing on the prospect.*)

The landscape slowly as a scroll departs
Into the dark o'erhanging night. Nor thus
Shall all the glory of our life depart—

Riccia. With shining tide towards the mighty sea,
Through towns, and plains, and rifted rocks, the stream
Flows on, and through the darkness of the night
Will still flow on, reflecting all the star

Of heaven. E'en so, through all that may betide,
Still on and on my love will flow to thee,
And like the starlight on the river's tide,
The hopes that shine from God will light its course
Unto Eternity.

Gonz. And, yet, behold
The solemn ghostly mist below, from earth
Uprising, wrapping all the flowers, and birds,
And beauty of the vale, its fragrant bowers
And pleasant homes, in funeral sorrow. Thus
The miseries of earth, its cruel crimes,
O'erwhelm the loving hearts, the holy joys,
And peaceful homes of those who dare to love.

Riccia. The sun will rise and find the joyous earth
All steeped in balmy tears which nourished
Each blade of grass, and lovely flower, and blessed
The springing crops—while birds are waking up
To gladness and to song. So will the cares
And sorrows of our mortal life prepare
For higher blessedness, until that Day
When Night, and Time, and Death shall be no more.

Gonz. I told thee that thou wert my guardian saint.

Riccia. No, slave! Thy free and loyal slave—or, when
Thou wilt, a little rebel—Never saint.

Gonz. Saint!

Riccia. Servant!

Gonz. Yes, for saints like thee must serve;
And they who serve as thou, must shine like as saints
In heaven. So turn we from life's poetry.
Stay! have a care. The downward way must now
Be trod. 'Tis steep and somewhat dangerous.
Soft. Let my arm—

Riccia. Encircled thus, I fear
No fate.

Gonz. Wilt lean on me?

Riccia. Yes; evermore. (*Exeunt.*)

This does not represent the book very fairly:
for its strength is in the impression of its scenes
as wholes.

Lonely Hours: Poems by CAROLINE GIFFARD
PHILLIPSON. A New Edition, enlarged. London:
John Moxon.—We wish to be perfectly courteous
and kindly to a lady; but the interests of literature
forbid silence as to such a volume as this.
It is a handsome book, and contains some 400
pages of most fluent verse, without an idea that
is other than conventional, or an image that is
not threadbare. A sickly sentimentalism, a weak
and affected melancholy, an artificiality in mor-
bidity—these are the marks on every page.
There are "Lines on the Death of a Favourite
Pet Partridge," and "On the Death of Lady Rich,"
(the latter commencing, "My Darling Aunt!")
which are precisely similar in tone, feeling, and
language. The Partridge apostrophe begins as
follows:—

"Bird! thy strength is failing,
And thy gladness flown!
What avails our wailing,
Or our plaintive moan!
Sickness is upon thee,
Illness bows thy head,
A few hours will count thee
'Mongst the myriads dead!"

In some other land,
Bird, thy home will be!
To a brighter strand
Kindred summer thee!
Earth has got no dwelling,
Saving for a time,
And my hot tears swelling
Mourn thy swift decline!

The friend of years is sinking
By slow, yet sure degrees;
And we, ah! we, are shrinking
From Heaven's all just decrees!
Could I but hope to meet thee,
My joyous bird, once more,
This parting hour could seem to me
Not wholly clouded o'er!"

And there are two pages more of this foolish and
impious stuff! Would our readers like another
taste? Here are "Stanzas":—

"We met and we parted; and never again,
Perchance in this world shall I see
The form and the features that still haunt my brain,
And whisper so wildly of thee!"

And alas! for the dreams that are vested in thee,
And woe for the eye that meets thine;
And fixes its young gaze trustingly
On glances it deemeth divine!"

And so on:—*wild whispers; features that whisper;
invested dreams!* these are samples of all
the figurative language of Mrs. Caroline Giffard
Phillipson. One title, the "Month of May,"
promised cheerfulness; but it has this joyous and
sensible close:—

"I leave not a friend to sigh o'er my doom,
'Tis my own choosing [!], then wherefore of gloom?
I claim not a tear
To moisten my bier,
But one heart must mourn o'er my early tomb!
One heart, one only! I ask for no more," &c.

But there are also "Lines on Death," which
are said to have been "written at eleven years of
age!" If, when the young lady addressed this
invocation to the "Mystic spirit, dark as
night," (!) she had been well whipped by her
parents or guardians, and compelled to make
dolls' frocks and hem handkerchiefs, it would
have been great gain to herself, as to intellectual
and moral health,—and to us, also, as certainly
saving us the infliction of this poor diseased
volume of verse. We should not have cared to
say all this, were not the book one likely to im-
pose on a class of morbid and ill-informed minds,
by its fluency and sentimentalism.

The Pleasures of Home: a Poem, in Two Parts.
By Rev. J. ANDERSON, Minister of Kinnoul.
London: A. Hall and Co.—The "Minister of
Kinnoul" speaks of this poem, towards its close,
as his

"plain, domestic song,
Perchance by inexperience made too long!"

—but, if the muse here wears sober colours, and
walks modestly in a humble path, she yet is
beautiful in her plainness, and wins us by her
simple and chaste speech. The book is pleasant
reading—sensible, pure, manly, and pious; per-
vaded by the very spirit of home, and breathing
the sweetness of calm and holy domestic life.
And if it seldom rises above flowing, agreeable,
thoughtful verse, it yet has enough of the feeling
of Goldsmith united to the moral earnestness of
Cowper, to please, and soothe, and instruct the
reader; till he is willing, out of sympathy, to for-
get that it has not the real genius of the poets of
whom its tone and tendency remind him. It is
dedicated to the author's children; and is a very
appropriate father's gift. We give a few lines in
illustration of its manner and spirit:—

"Home of our childhood! what but death shall see
Those links unloosed that bind the heart to thee?
Who can forget the field, the grove, the glade,
Where vernal youth in days of frolic strayed?
The pebbly stream, whose deep, pellucid pool
Beguiled the stripling past the hour of school?
The hazel copse, where tempting clusters lay,
While glistening brambles sparkled in the shade?
The thorny hedge—the woodbine's odorous breast,
That hid from truant eyes the feathered nest?
The beetling crag, on whose cavernous face
Built the fierce tyrants of the warbling race,
And oft provoked the adventurous foot to scale,
Till dim and dimmer grew the lessening vale,
While the sacred plunderers round our dizzy path
Woke the old echoes with their screaming wrath?
These o'er the mind shall long their power retain,
And give us back our thoughtless youth again,
And brighter age with glimpses of a time
When cares were few, and life was in its prime.
Oh! artless time! when life with love was gay,
And, bathed in beams of hope, the world before us lay!"

"I Too." By BEELZEBUB. London: E. T.
Hamblin.—In the opening poem, Alexander mo-
ditates at the tomb of Achilles to the following
effect:—

"And thus earth's glories ever pass away,
Like sparkling dew, or floating mists of morn;
Or as, by growing light's more certain ray
Compelled, depart the lingering shades of dawn."

The "shades" in question are popularly sup-
posed to belong to the night,—the dawn being in-
vested with the proprietorship of them "for this
occasion only," because a rhyme is wanted to
morn! But Alexander does not long remain
good. For, as the author tells us—and the re-
mark illustrates the depth and novelty of his
philosophy,—

"—though quick, when disappointment comes,
To moralise, how slow to mend is man!"

The pupil of the Stagirite bursts into the fol-
lowing excited strain:—

"Though life's a dream, and hope a cheat,—
Though joys of sense are self-deceit,
And honour, glory, wealth, and power,
But vexing toys of one vain hour,—
I too, until the crack of doom,
Will pass, a meteor, 'mid the gloom
Of human misery!"

—which was very naughty of Alexander.—We
are inclined to refrain from stating directly what
we think of these compositions, because we are
afraid to speak evil of dignities. We must say,
however, that we are disappointed. The prop-
rietor of the name on the title-page has had
opportunities of extensive observation since he
took "uneasy steps over the burning marl," and
saw "out of the earth, a fabric huge rise like an
exhalation." Perhaps he even "assisted" in per-
son at this scene at Achilles' tomb. If he did,
and thinks the moralities and immoralities uttered
above, more poetical than the kingly regret which
"old romance" imputes to Alexander, that he too
had not a Homer to sing of his greatness, then,
Beelzebub's taste is lately much impaired. Even
as it was said unto him once of old, so also must
it be said to him of a more recent decadence—"If
thou beest he; but O, how fallen, how changed!"
Verily, it must be the silver age of the literature
of Pandemonium.—But, jesting apart,—although
there are respectable and healthy verses elsewhere
in this little book, the best of them are not better
than thousands of educated persons write, and
justly think it undesirable to publish. The Title
and Preface—the one explaining the other—are
simply instances of exceedingly bad taste. And,
seeing that the volume only contains a hundred
pages, it would be monstrously dear at its price of
six shillings, even were its quality a hundred
times better.

Poems. By SHELDON CHADWICK. London:
D. Bogue.—Mr. Chadwick appears to write verse
with amazing facility; but with no great con-
sistency of thought and image, nor with much
accuracy of language and metre. One can hardly
doubt that he can do better things than this
volume contains; for its tone and manner beget
a sort of expectation as you read successive pages,
that now you are certainly coming to something.

But Mr. Chadwick is only an imitator at present.
Had not our younger poets gone first, Mr. Chad-
wick would not have been a writer—or, at least,
such a writer as he now is. He wears the gar-
ments of others, and copies the movements and
manners of the real owners. Sometimes the theft
is apparent to all—as when he sings, "The
amorous sea toyed with the sands:" and whom he
imitates in the following lines, no one can
doubt:—

"'Twas in the gorgeous prime of June;
The flowers were hung with diamond drops
The birds a-tilt 't the tree-tops
Sang till the woods were all in tune.

Maid Dawn was dreaming airily,
Upon her couch 't the balmy East,
Like rosy *Dances of Love's* feast,
Clasping the green Earth fairly.

Never rose Dawn so goldenly,
Over the kindled hills live-green;
Prophetic Silence mused serene
Beneath the crimson-blossomed sky.

Dawn crushed in Earth's wreathed cup rich wine
The gleaming goblet was brimful.
Never was earth so beautiful,
The dainty reveller seemed divine."

Another marked imitation may be found in the
following lines:—

"God's world is worthy of our love,
Were kindly deeds lone to each other;
Were castles and creeds blown to the winds,
—And man in man beheld a brother;

Man will be better, better loved;
No heart was ever lost by kindness;
One word of mercy might have saved
Souls that, like *beacons*, sunk in blindness.

God's world is worthy of our love,
If Labour did its fruits inherit;
If Blood ne'er ruled instead of Brains,
And Wealth ne'er placed its heel on Merit."

—With a great deal more like it. We do not
profess to understand the line in which we have
marked a comparison in italics. "The Paradise
of Passion" is the chief poem of the book,—
which we do not comprehend at all. It has occa-
sionally a good image or a true thought,—
but the ownership becomes more doubtful the
more one thinks about it. One thing is certain,
that it uses some very strong and ugly words, and
is exceedingly obscure. The author's *piety* is of
a peculiar order,—closely allied to impiety.
His talk of Rights and Wrongs, Truth and Pro-
gress, Despotism and Freedom, Kings, and Priests,
and Peoples, is all sheer cant. The book is an
imposture; yet the man who wrote it seems
capable of being more than an impostor.

My Pocket Lyre: by the Rev. J. W. TOMLIN-
SON. London: Judd and Glass.—A most un-
musical lyre, on which most trashy compositions
are most unskillfully played. Here is a specimen
from the first page: "Stanzas to Rhone."

"Alps' own offspring! fondest, dearest,
Who canst no foster-parent know,—
If in emerald caves thou hearest
The words that to thy music flow.

Nymphs, who reign o'er waters broad,
Their crowns, their bracelets shower at thee,—
Yet fail great Neptune to defraud,
O'erbribed by thy fidelity."

And here is another from the last page:—

"Thou purple deep!—Ye mountain shadows grand!
Vales, torrents, *points!* the rock on which I stand!
One *circumambient* look: and break your spell,—
Rock! mountains! deep!—farewell, again, farewell!"

And between these fascinating modes of twaddle
and bombast, the whole book faithfully moves:
the most worthless and absurdly pretentious book
of rhymes that we remember to have ever seen.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Lay of the Stork. W. and F. G. Cash.
Jean Paul Choppart. Lambert and Co.
Practical Mechanics. Houlston and Stoneman.
Lectures on Independency. J. Maclellan.
Chemistry of Food. Houlston and Stoneman.
Life and Times of St. Pancras. J. Nisbet and Co.
English Traits. G. Routledge and Co.
Early Ballads. J. W. Parker and Son.
Justification by Faith. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
Wordsworth: a Biography. W. and F. G. Cash.
The Earnest Minister. J. Snow.
Bear's Grounds and Objects of Religious Knowledge. Two Vols.
E. Whitfield.
Select Works of Dr. Chalmers. Vol. IX. T. Constable and Co.
Expositions and Discourses on Philipians. J. Snow.
The Church and the People. W. Skeffington.
A Voice from Australia. Partridge and Co.
Apparitions. E. Wilson.
The Madeira Persecutions. Religious Tract Society.
Emendations of the Text of the Greek Testament. Judd and
Glass.
Sharp's Critical Notes. T. Hodgson.
Imothy's Letters to the Young. Ward and Co.
Bi-Centenary of Castle-gate Meeting. Ward and Co.
The Hills of the Shetlennae. Sampson Low, Son, and Co.

A Mozart "commemoration festival" is in progress
at Salzburg, in the Tyrol, the composer's native town.
The house in which he was born is embellished by a
new inscription in golden letters, and a gorgeous golden
lyre. The German art union has opened its Mozart
exhibition, which includes numerous portraits of the
master; and a series of grand concerts are in pre-
paration.

Poetry.

THE SEA-SHELL ON THE DESERT.

By ERNEST JONES.

Mournful murmurer, whence thy music,
Singing chimas of distant seas?
Constant harper!—hard in exile!
Come! translate thy chapeodies.

"Mid the waters green I listed
Billows sing and oceans roar—
And the flowing in the deepness,
And the thunder on the shore.

"For in far-back generations
Here the tides majestic ran:
Time's remorseless transmutations
Dried them to a burning span.

"And those boundless waters spurned me,
With their strong tempestuous hand—
Great, and huge, and wild, they cast me
Into exile on the strand.

"But the sea that bore me, perished
With its million mighty waves:
Sleeps the music that it cherished
In their lone and arid graves.

"Mountains lofty shake their heather
Where the depths of water flowed,
And where coral paths were shining,
Winds the dry and dusty road.

"Yet the memory of those oceans
And the grandeur of their tone,
I, the bard whom they rejected,
Cherish and record alone."

Gleanings.

The admissions to the Crystal Palace for the week ending Friday last, were 75,374.

The Russians appropriately call Lord Granville's footmen "in-door louts."

There is a decrease in the number of persons applying to be admitted as solicitors in the next term.

Leicester has a manufactory for extracting grease from soap-suds!—the suds of the local factories.

It is said that a basso relievo has been discovered at Nineveh, representing a fleet of balloons.

The following advertisement appears in a Norfolk paper:—"Noland's Plesiosauridolichodeirodontosmegra."

The American papers state that General Tom Thumb is married, and that in a Cincinnati Court the other day he stated his age to be 19.

One of the boats on Lochline last week captured 50,000 herrings at one haul! Two other boats, at the same time, took 50,000 between them.

The world has been thousands of years and not yet learned the "first two words of the Lord's Prayer."—*Mrs. Stowe.*

The copyhold of Vauxhall Gardens has passed into the hands of a gentleman who intends to convert it to building purposes.

It is perhaps, a good sign of the proper balance of the interior decoration of a house, if in passing through it you are not led to observe what the carpets are.—*The Builder.*

Mr. Thomas Carlyle visited Edinburgh the other day, on his way to Dumfriesshire. His "Life of Frederick the Great" is said to be so far advanced as to admit of its appearance about the end of the year.

M. de Lamartine, who is now at Macon, suffering from a violent attack of rheumatism, has, it is stated, just received from the Brazils the sum of 100,000 francs, the price of 5,000 subscriptions to the "Cours Familier de Littérature."

In the "Life of Wilberforce" is the following entry in his diary—"Went to hear Mr. Foster. Felt much devotion, and wondered at a man who fell asleep during the psalms. During the sermon went to sleep myself!"

The Legislative Assembly of Victoria having ordered a list of all registered voters to be published in the local newspapers, the *Melbourne Argus* came out on four different days with forty-eight pages of double demy; the charge for the advertisement contained in these amount to 10,200l.

When the Czar Nicholas went to visit the King of Naples, King Bomba regaled him with a review of the Neapolitan army. "There!" said the monarch, "with such men, don't you think I might march upon France?" "Decidedly; unquestionably! provided you could get by the Douaniers."

"Why," said a country clergyman to one of his flock, "do you always sleep in your pew when I am in the pulpit, while you are all attention to every stranger I invite?"—"Because, Sir," was the reply, "when you preach, I'm sure all's right; but I can't trust a stranger without keeping a good look-out."

Once, at table, Pitt was expatiating on the superiority of the Latin over the English language, and cited, as an instance, the fact that two negatives made a thing more positive than one affirmative could do. "Then your father and mother," said Lord Thurlow, "must have been themselves two negatives to have introduced such a positive fellow as you are."

"We charge," says the *New York Express*, "that Mr. Fremont is a Roman Catholic. Now, if he is not a Catholic, why don't he come out over his own signature and deny the fact?" Whereupon the *Syracuse Journal* retorts as follows: "We charge that the editor of the *Express* is a consummate ass. Now, if he is not an ass, why don't he come out over his own signature, and deny the fact?"

Ellis Davy was a citizen and mercer of London in the reign of Henry VI. (1477) and founded an Alms-house in Croydon. The statutes enjoin the members to "Absteyne as moch as may be from wayne and evill words at mete and souper; and yf they will any thinge talke, that it be honest and profitable." It was directed that their clothes should be "darke and browne of colour, and not staring, neither blasing; and that any person guilty of being custumably

drunkley, gluttons, rigours amongst his fellowes, or haunting of taverns, or walking or gasing in the open stretes of the towne," was to be expelled on the third offence.

The new railway train, built by the Orleans Company for the Emperor, is composed of five carriages. No. 1 forms a dining-room and saloon for the aides-de-camp, with kitchen and dressing-room. No. 2 forms a kind of terrace, and is all made of wrought iron polished, and of beautiful workmanship. No. 3, which is the state carriage or reception saloon, is surmounted by the Imperial crown; it is composed of an antechamber, with folding sideboards for refreshments. No. 4 is the bed-room; it has been very ingeniously divided. It comprises a bed-room for the ladies of honour; bed-room for the Emperor and Empress, with a cradle for the Prince Imperial, dressing-rooms, &c. No. 5 is a waiting-room for the servants, place for luggage, and also has a cupboard containing every kind of tool that could be required in case of an accident. All these carriages are decorated and furnished with the greatest elegance.

The *Band of Hope Review* tells the following interesting anecdote. A few weeks ago a poor girl was looking in at the window of the Tract Society's shop in Piccadilly. She began to spell and read aloud some of the open pages. So intent was she on making out the words, that she knelt down close to the window. Hundreds passed by, but the girl heeded them not, neither was she noticed by them. At length a tall gentleman passing, overheard the girl spelling out the words. Tapping her gently on the shoulder, he desired her to follow him into the shop. He then made several inquiries as to her parents, and whether she went to any Sunday or day-school. Finding her very fond of reading, but having no books of her own, he turned to the shopman, and ordered a copy of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," which, with a few words of good advice, he placed in her hand. The gentleman was the Earl of Shaftesbury.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

A HINT TO TOURISTS.—Contemplating all the natural charms contained in this small district, [Saxon Switzerland,] and considering its propinquity to Dresden, so rich in the finest productions of art, I cannot help throwing out a suggestion to such of my London readers as can command only the shortest of holidays, that nowhere within the limits of Europe could a fortnight be more delightfully spent than in a visit to these two treasure-stores of Nature and Art. Eight-and-forty, or at the very utmost sixty hours, will take the traveller from London to Dresden; and the same length of time will bring him back, leaving eight days out of the fortnight to be devoted to sight-seeing—say three to Dresden, five to Saxon Switzerland, and one to repose. The whole journey, with the exception of the short passage of five hours from Dover to Ostend, is by continuous railways, all co-operating with one another, and taking the following course—Ostend, Cologne, Cassel, Halle, Leipzig, Dresden. It need hardly be added, that to a traveller making this excursion who has a week or two more at his disposal, there will be ample opportunities of delightfully spending the extra time in visiting the many interesting cities through which the railway passes.—*Sight-seeing in Germany. By Sir J. Forbes.*

A BRACE OF SCOTCH JUDGES FIFTY YEARS AGO.—The Whigs had only one opportunity of making a Scotch judge, and they made Charles Hay, a man famous for law, paunch, whisk, claret, and worth. His judicial title was Newton, but in private life he was chiefly known as "The Mighty." He was a bulky man, with short legs, twinkling eyes, and a large purple visage; no speaker, but an excellent legal writer and adviser; deep and accurate in his law, in which he had had extensive employment. Honest, warm-hearted, and considerate, he was always true to his principles and his friends. But these and other good qualities were all apt to be lost sight of in people's admiration of his drinking. His daily and flowing cups raised him far above the evil days of sobriety on which he had fallen, and made him worthy of having quaffed with the Scandinavian heroes. But there was no noise in his libations, no boisterousness, no wrangling, not even disputation. The kindly stillness of his ordinary manner, instead of being disturbed, was deepened by potation, and a cask so well seasoned was not liable to be inflamed by anything so feeble as intoxication. His delight was to sit smiling, quiet, and listening, saying little, but that little always sensible, for he used to hold that conversation at least, when it was of that sort that excites admiration, spoiled good company; sated apparently with enjoyment, and only disturbed when he observed some unfortunate creature at table not taking as many or as full bumpers as himself. He was the modern king of the Ante-Manum Club—a jovial institution which contained, and helped to kill, most of the eminent toppers of Edinburgh for about sixty years preceding the year 1818, when the degenerate temperance of the age at last destroyed it. When the mighty died, the members dined, and did not fail to drown their sorrow in solemn mourning, each drinking a full glass to the memory of their departed chief, and bowing reverently to his portrait, which they had hung up in the tavern which had long been his field of fame. Jeffrey, Moncreiff, Keay, Murray, I and some other of the younger and less worthy spirits, joined this once famous association, a few years before it expired, merely to have a glimpse of the last age. It was curious, but to us dull. Few of them had heads for talk, and none of us for much wine. We had to get the established jokes and other humours explained; and they were not quite at ease under our intrusion. There were no High Jinks, or sprightly sayings or songs; but a good deal of kindly personal bantering, laughing at nothing or a very little, and steady quiet

draughts of claret. But I believe there was a great deal of wild animation in the youth of the club when its pulse was quicker. Hermand's star blazed in this hemisphere for at least half a century, when the meetings were every Friday for about six or seven months yearly. He used very often to go direct from the club to the court on the Saturday mornings. When some of us degenerate youths were once protesting against more wine, he exclaimed mournfully, "What shall we come to at last? I believe I shall be left alone on the face of the earth—drinking claret!" [Judge Newton was a man of deep potations and great bulk, and who was slumberous in society and in court, though not to the prejudice of the Queen's lieges.] "His management of this judicial inconvenience was very curious. In court his head generally rested either on his heaving chest, or on his hands crossed on the bench, while, after getting a grip of the case, his eyes were locked in genuine sleep. Yet, from practice, and a remarkably quick ear and intellect, nobody could say anything worth hearing without his instantly raising his huge eyelid, and keeping it open, and directing his powerful knowing eye like a mortar at the speaker till he got what was necessary, after which, when the babbling began, down sank the eyelid again till lighted up by the next shot. The only way to waken him was to say something good, and this never failed; accordingly, no judge ever knew his cases better."—*Lord Cockburn's Memoirs.*

BIRTHS.

Sept. 4, the wife of the Rev. B. GRAY, B.A., of Blandford, of a daughter.

Sept. 8, at 12, Isabel-place, New-road, Kennington, the wife of the Rev. Dr. LEASK, of a son.

Sept. 9, at Aylesford, near Maidstone, Mrs. ARTHUR BETTERIDGE, of a son.

Sept. 12, at Colnbrook House, near Slough, the wife of Dr. GRIFFITHS JONES, Woburn-place, Russell-square, of a son.

Sept. 12, at Colchill House, Berks, the wife of the Right Hon. E. P. BOUVIER, M.P., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 9, at Mile-end New Town Chapel, by the Rev. Andrew Reed, D.D., assisted by the Rev. Wm. Tyler, Mr. GEORGE HEAD, of Upper Baker-street, to ELIZABETH, second daughter of Mr. SAMUEL RODIERE HEATH, of Mile-end New Town.

Sept. 9, at the Independent Chapel, Rochford, by the Rev. Thomas Hayward, Mr. HORACE RIDLEY, of Shoreditch, London, son of the late THOMAS RIDLEY, Esq., of Bury St. Edmund's, to SARAH, eldest daughter of Mr. CHARLES HORNELL, and niece of Mrs. MONK, of Rochford.

Sept. 10, at Kingsgate Chapel, Holborn, by the Rev. Francis Wills, Mr. JOSEPH BUCKLER, to Mrs. SARAH ALLASON. This being the first marriage solemnised in the above new chapel, the pastor presented the newly-married couple with a handsomely-bound quarto family Bible with marginal references.

Sept. 11, at the Independent Chapel, Yeovil, Somerset, by licence, by the Rev. J. Winsor Sampson, W. FOOKS, Esq., to RACHEL, eldest daughter of W. RAWLINS, Esq., both of Yeovil.

DEATHS.

Aug. 30, suddenly, at the Manse of Morven, Argyllshire, Lieut.-Colonel CHARLES D. CAMPBELL, of Forbes, late of the 39th Regiment.

Sept. 1, at Paris, Madame MARIE DE ST. CROIX, Abbess of the Convent of St. Elizabeth, and sister to Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY, M.P., aged sixty.

Sept. 3, at Crouch-end, Hornsey, after nine days' illness, Mr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in his fifty-fifth year; and, Sept. 6, his eldest son WILLIAM, in his twenty-seventh year, after forty-eight hours' suffering from the same malady, resulting from his attendance on his deeply-respected parent.

Sept. 4, of bronchitis, the Rev. WM. TOMLIN, of Chesham, Bucks, aged seventy-five. He was for twenty-three years pastor of the Baptist Church in that town; was universally respected for the catholicity of his spirit, and the general consistency of his life.

Sept. 6, at his residence, Woburn, Bucks, SAMUEL WESTON, in his sixty-first year, minister of the Independent Chapel at the above place nearly twenty-five years; much beloved and regretted.

Sept. 6, suddenly, at Reading, Mr. R. E. DENT, chronometer maker, of London, aged thirty-seven; universally regretted by all who knew him.

Sept. 9, after a short illness, Mrs. ANN PETTIGREW, of 11, Bell's-buildings, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, in her eighty-second year; deeply regretted.

Sept. 9, in the Briton, Devizes, WM. WATLEN, Esq., for upwards of fifty years a medical practitioner of that town, in his eighty-first year.

Sept. 9, of apoplexy, at the Weber Hotel, Schaffhausen, JAMES PADGETT, Esq., of the Patent Office, and of Holland Villa, Addison-road, Kensington.

Sept. 9, at Aylesford, Kent, the infant son of Mr. ARTHUR BETTERIDGE.

Sept. 10, at Harwich, Essex, WM. CASS RANDFIELD, Esq., in his thirty-ninth year.

Sept. 13, suddenly, at Weymouth, MARGARET, the beloved wife of JOHN HUMPHREYS PARRY, Esq., sergeant-at-law.

Sept. 14, at 5, Brunswick-place, Regent's-park, JOHN PASCALL LARKINS, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, in his seventy-sixth year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

For some days there has been a very uneasy feeling on the Stock Exchange and prices have gradually and day by day declined. To-day, however, there has been a marked recovery, and there have been extensive purchases. The rally in Consols is fully $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In the Railway Share Market the recovery was general, and varied from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The prices quoted at the close of the Stock Exchange were the best of the day, all the markets leaving off with decided firmness.

The Money Market exhibits no new feature. The general demand continues good, without change in rates. After Thursday next, when the final payment on the loan will be made, it is hoped that the market will assume a more settled character.

Consols are 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Money, and 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ for Account. The Unfunded Debt is quoted 13s. to 16s. prem.; and the Bonds, 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ 99 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the Foreign Market business is very inactive, and very little variation in prices can be quoted. The Railway Share Market continues firm, and prices have

shown a decided improvement. The Foreign and Colonial Lines are dull. The dealings in Joint Stock Bank Shares are very limited. Australasia Bank are 104½ 104½. London and County, 32½ 32½. London and Paris, 25; and Ottoman Bank, 8½. Miscellaneous Shares are also very inactive, and prices have slightly declined. Canada Government 6 per Cents. are 113½ 113½. Crystal Palace, 2½. General Screw Steam, 13½, and London General Omnibus Company, 3½.

The last Returns issued by the Bank of England showed a decrease of 208,000l. in the Stock of Bullion, and an increase of 500,000l. in the Private Securities.

The arrivals of the Precious Metals last week, were to the extent of about 4,360,000l., while the exports were about 135,000l., but there were heavy shipments to the Continent by private hands.

The whole of the 136,000l. in specie brought in by the Africa from New York goes to the Continent. Of this remittance 57,000l. was altogether on French account. It is a somewhat remarkable fact, however, that contrary to the previous expectation, the 256,000l. in gold ex the Sardinian is not readily taken by the continental buyers. There is now a probability that a considerable portion will be sent into the Bank.

The Bank of London is to be admitted to the Bankers' Clearing House on the 1st October.

The trade reports from the manufacturing towns for the past week show that the condition of the general industry of the country is too healthy to be affected by any perturbations in the London Stock-Exchange. At almost all points, business exhibits an increase of activity, with a tendency to higher prices. According to the Manchester report, although the transactions are of moderate extent, the demand is fully equal to the supply. At Birmingham increased confidence is felt in the maintenance of the price of iron, and in most of the general occupations of the place, especially in tin manufactures, there has been a marked increase of employment. At Kidderminster Mr. G. P. Simcox, the largest handloom weaver in the town, has suspended, but his difficulties appear to have been of long standing. The Nottingham advices describe unusual animation for the period of the year, and give a very favourable account of the prospects of trade with the United States. In the woollen districts there have been extended operations at improved prices; and the Irish linen markets present signs of increasing firmness.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised eight vessels—three to Port Phillip, one to Sydney, one to New Zealand, one to Portland Bay, one to Launceston, and one to Moreton Bay, with an aggregate capacity of 5,591 tons. The rates of freight continue to exhibit heaviness.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there has been little change. The number of ships reported inward was 164, being 24 less than in the previous week. Thirty-seven cargoes of corn and flour have been reported, nearly all from Russia. The number of vessels cleared outward was 151, including 17 in ballast, showing an increase of seven.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Consols for Ac-						
count	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
3 per Cent. Red.	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—
New 3 per Cent.						
Annuitants	96½	94½	Shut	—	—	—
India Stock						
Bank Stock	Shut	Shut	Shut	220	—	—
Exchange-bills	16 pm	15 pm	16 pm	14 pm	16 pm	16 pm
India Bonds	16 pm	—	—	—	—	17 pm
Long Annuitants	Shut	Shut	Shut	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 6th day of Sept., 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,001,765	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,459,980
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,595,765
		Silver Bullion	—
	£26,001,765		£26,001,765

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuitants)	£12,114,078
Reserve	2,717,742	Other Securities	14,126,951
Public Deposits	6,097,765	Notes	6,231,560
Other Deposits	9,234,407	Gold and Silver Coin	653,002
Seven Days and other Bills	932,474		
	£24,914,691		£24,914,691

Sept. 11, 1856.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, September 12, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

JEWELL, H., High-street, Shadwell, and St. George's-street East, clothier, Sept. 19, Oct. 23; solicitor, Mr. De Medina, Crosby Hall-chambers, Bishopsgate-street.
DILLOW, J., Lowestoft, Norfolk, bookseller, Sept. 24, Nov. 1; solicitors, Messrs. Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.
FRANKLIN, A. J., High-street, Clapham, ironmonger, Sept. 24, Oct. 22; solicitor, Mr. Hewitt, Nicholas-lane City.
MILLS, J., Haywood, Lancashire, cotton spinner, Sept. 24, Oct. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Slater and Myers, Manchester.
LINO, J., Tamton, Somersetshire, music seller, Sept. 26, Oct. 23; solicitors, Mr. Trenchard, Taunton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
LEACH, J. C., Liverpool, provision merchant, Sept. 27, Oct. 13; solicitor, Mr. Yates, jun., Liverpool.
EVANS, J., Liverpool, tailor, Oct. 2 and 30; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.
TAYLOR, J., Balladen Mill, near Rawtenstall, and Helmsdale, Lancashire, druggist manufacturer Sept. 24, Oct. 24; solicitors,

Messrs. Gale and Co., Manchester; and Messrs. Alcock and Holmes, Barnaby.
HARRINGTON, J. H., Leeds, sharebroker, Sept. 29, Nov. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
FENTON, E., Batley Carr, Yorkshire, rag merchant, Sept. 29, Nov. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
HODGE, J. S., Pocklington, Yorkshire, miller, Sept. 29, Nov. 6; solicitors, Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

Tuesday, September 16, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

POOLEY, J., Brighton, Sussex, milliner, Sept. 29, Nov. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Broad-street, Gloucester.
FAWCOCK, W., Kidderminster, Worcesterhire, carpet manufacturer, Sept. 29, Oct. 22; solicitors, Mr. Batham, Kidderminster; and Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
DUNN, S., Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, chemist, Sept. 30, Oct. 28; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry; and Messrs. Henderson and Howard, Bristol.
DODD, W. H., Paulton, Somersetshire, wine merchant, Sept. 29, Oct. 22; solicitors, Messrs. Edwards and Mallet, Bristol.
BRYCES, J., Leeds, engraver, Sept. 30, Oct. 27; solicitors, Messrs. Payne and Co., Leeds.
SAIT, R., and KRAV, T., Preston, Lancashire, joiners, Sept. 26, Oct. 17; solicitor, Mr. Woodburn, Liverpool.
BRYCES, M., and BRYCES, T., Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, shipbuilders, Sept. 23, Oct. 24; solicitors, Messrs. Moore, Sunderland.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15.

We had a good supply of wheat from Essex and Kent to-day, and the finest dry samples went off readily at 3s to 4s per quarter advance upon last Monday's prices; inferior damp samples, on the other hand, were difficult to dispose of, and sold at irregular prices. Foreign and old wheat met with more enquiry, and realised 2s to 3s per quarter more than on Monday last. English flour in good demand; Norfolks selling 3s to 4s per sack higher; fine American barrels were likewise 1s to 2s dearer, but not brisk. Barley being more plentiful sold slowly 2s per quarter lower than on Monday last. Beans and peas without alteration. The supply of oats continues moderate, little arriving excepting from Russian ports; prices were much the same to-day as last week, with a fair trade. Linseed and cake in good demand at full prices.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. d.	Wheat—	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	60 to 74	Dantzic	76 to 80
Do White	64 80	Konigsberg, Red	70 78
Lincs, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	72 82
Yorkshire Red	—	Do White	72 82
Scotch	62 74	Danish and Mecklen	66 72
Barley, malted	49 44	Do Prussian	58 62
Do, malted	44 48	Petersburg	58 66
Distilling	38 44	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	58 64
Beans, Maragan	40 46	Mariopol	64 70
Do, Maragan	—	Tanarog	—
Peas, White	42 44	Egyptian	46 48
Do, Grey	38 40	American (U.S.)	44 76
Do, Green	38 40	Barley, Pomeranian	40 42
Do, Maragan	44 46	Do, Konigsberg	—
Tares (English new)	38 40	Do, Danish	40 44
Foreign	38 38	Do, East Prussian	34 36
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Do, Egyptian	30 32
Flour, town made, per		Do, Odessa	30 32
Sack of 280 lbs.	56 60	Do, Horse	38 42
Linseed, English	—	Do, Pigeon	42 44
Do, Baltic	62 64	Do, Egyptian	34 36
Do, Black Sea	64 66	Do, Pass, White	48 44
Hempseed	60 62	Do, Oats	—
Canaryseed	64 60	Danish	22 30
Cloverseed, per cwt.		Do, Yellow feed	22 30
119 lbs. English	—	Do, Swedish	26 27
German	—	Do, Petersburg	22 28
French	—	Do, Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
American	—	Do, New York	25 26
Edinboro Cakes, 154 lbs to 164 lbs		Do, Spanish, per sack	54 60
Rape Cakes, 62 lbs to 72 lbs per ton		Do, Carawayseed	38 40
Rapeseed, 40 lbs to 42 lbs per last			

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15.—The business in seeds to-day was moderate; linseed selling at rather more money. Winter tares very dull, as well as white mustard. Canary as last quoted. All other seeds full priced.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household loaf, 7½d to 8½d per 4 lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15.

The demand for stock on French account is most of the Dutch markets is still moderate, yet prices in Holland continue high. Large numbers of stock, especially sheep, continue to be imported into France from Spain. The turnip crop is progressing well in the whole of our grazing districts. There was about an average time of year supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market, but its general quality was inferior. We had an increased show of home-fed beasts on sale compared with Monday last. The condition of all breeds, however, was by no means first-rate. The primest Scots were in fair request; but other qualities of beef were a slow sale, and prices generally were 2d per 8 lbs lower than on Monday last. The general top figure was 4s 6d per 8 lbs. From Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire we received 2,500 shortbreds; from other parts of England, 500 of various breeds; from Ireland, 400 oxen; and from Scotland, only 30 Scots. We were fairly supplied with sheep, most of which were in low condition. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state at Friday's decline in value of 2d per 8 lbs. The best old Downs sold at 5s 9d per 8 lbs. "Two" lambs in the market sold at auction prices. Although the supply of calves was very moderate, the veal trade was rather heavy, and prices were 2d per 8 lbs lower than on this day so-called. Pigs—the supply of which was moderate—were steady, at full quotations.

Per 8 lbs to sink the offal.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3 10 to 3 2	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8
Second quality	3 4 to 3 8	Prime Southdown	4 10 to 5 2
Prime large oxen	3 10 to 4 4	Lgs. coarse calves	3 8 to 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 to 4 8	Prime small	4 4 to 4 10
Coarse Inf. sheep	3 8 to 3 10	Large hogs	3 6 to 3 10
Second quality	4 0 to 4 4	Meat sm. porkers	4 2 to 4 8
Sackling calves, 28 to 30c; Quarter-oldsters, 22 to 28; and			

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Sept. 15.

The supplies of each kind of meat on sale in these markets are but moderate. Generally speaking, the demand is steady at our quotations.

Per 8 lbs by the carcass.			
Inferior beef	3 10 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Middling ditto	3 4 to 3 8	Middling ditto	3 8 to 4 2
Prime large do	3 8 to 3 10	Prime ditto	4 4 to 4 8
Do, small do	4 0 to 4 4	Veal	3 4 to 4 6
Large pork	3 6 to 4 0	Small pork	4 2 to 4 8

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, SEPT. 15.

SUGAR.—The market has opened with activity, the buying has been general and large, prices have been in favour of the sellers, and in some instances an advance of 6d has been established. 1,532 hhds of West India have been sold, including the public sales. Barbadoes, 45s 6d to 48s 6d; St. Lucia, 42s to 45s; Grenada, 42s 6d to 45s 6d. 11,000 bags of Mauritius were offered in public sale, and sold with spirit at full prices, 37s to 47s 6d; grainy, 45s 6d to 52s. 2,500 bags Madras also sold freely, common, 35s to 42s 6d; and 700 bags Bengal, 42s to 49s. The refined market continues very firm; low brown lumps, 54s 6d; white to 58s, 55s to 58s.

CORRIG.—There has not been a public sale to-day, but the market is very firm, and native Ceylon quoted at 52s to 52½ 6d.

TEA.—A fair amount of business has been done, chiefly in greens, but general quotations are unaltered.

SALT.—3,400 bags were offered in public sale, and chiefly sold at and after the sale. Refraction 3 to 3½, 32s to 34s; refraction 3½ to 4, 32s 6d to 33s; refraction 4½, 32s; refraction 5½ to 7½, 31s 6d to 32s, which showed an advance of 6d on the last sale.

RICE.—2,800 bags low middling white Bengal sold in public sale 10s 6d to 11s. 120 tonnes Carolina sold, 32s to 34s 6d.

RUM.—The market remains firm.

COTTON.—We are again without transactions to report.

IRON.—Scotch pig quoted steady at 71s 6d.

Wool.—Lanased—the market has become more firm, and quoted 6s.

SPICES.—There has not been a public sale to-day.

TALLOW has declined to 50s 2d on the spot; 45s 3d the last three months.

FRUIT.—New Valencia raisins just arrived have been sold at 54s.

TELE.—Bancs quoted 134s to 135s.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Sept. 15.—With increased supplies, there was very little doing in Irish butter in the early part of last week. The demand slightly improved on Thursday, and from thence to Saturday inclusive a fair amount of business was transacted at a reduction on all descriptions of 1s to 2s per cwt. Foreign was dull and cheaper, Dutch 4s to 6s per cwt; other kinds 3s. Of bacon the supply landed, of Irish and Hamburg, of prime quality, was barely sufficient for all wants, and therefore previous rates were supported. As the new season for curing approaches, prices are expected to decline gradually and materially. Some of the Waterford cures have already offered to sell from November to April, in weekly shipments, at 50s on board; and, it is said, found few if any buyers. Hams were scarce, and very much wanted. Lard all cleared off at first hands.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. d.		s. d.
Friesland, per cwt.	100 to 106	Cheshire, per cwt.	64 to 68
Kiel	—	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	108 114	Double Gloucester	64 70
Carlisle	94 108	Single ditto	—
Waterford	104 106	York Ham	100 104
Cork (new)	98 104	Westmoreland ditto	90 98
Limerick	98 104	Irish ditto	80 88
Sligo	98 106	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78 88
Fresh, per dozen	11 13	Irish (green)	72 80

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Sept. 12.—Apples and pears have this week been more abundant. Greenhouse pears are now plentiful, and the same may be said of grapes. Apples are all but over. Oranges fetch 4s per dozen. The supply of filberts has fallen off this week, and prices for them have consequently advanced; they now come better in quality; price from 70s to 80s per 100 lbs. Dutch melons are very plentiful, and fetch from 9s to 11s per dozen. Tomatoes are still arriving from France. All kinds of vegetables in season are well supplied. Portulacous are plentiful, and fetch from 9s to 16s per 100, or from 1s 3d to 1s 3s per dozen. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, carnations, gardenias, pinka, cleves, carnations, mignonne, and roses.

POTATOES, BONECOT AND SPENCER, Monday, Sept. 15.—Our markets continue to be extensively supplied with all kinds of potatoes, in excellent condition. The demand is inactive, at prices ranging from 70s to 80s per ton.

HOPS, BONECOT, Monday, Sept. 15.—Our market is now moderately supplied with new hops, which continue to come better in colour and quality than the early pickings. The demand is tolerably good, and as the supply becomes larger and prices settled there will no doubt be an active trade. Fine yearlings are more in request than last week. Duty 270,000l.

OILS, Monday, Sept. 15.—Linseed oil is in fair request, at 40s 6d to 41s per cwt on the spot. Foreign refined rape moves off steadily at 55s; brown ditto, 51½ to 51½ 10s. Olive is steady at 56½ to 57½ 10s for Gallipoli. There is a steady inquiry for most other oils at last week's quotations. Turpentine supports former terms.

WOOL, CRY, Monday, Sept. 15.—The British market is very scantily supplied with nearly all kinds of wool. There has been a full average business doing in deep-grown qualities, at very full prices; but most other kinds have commanded very little attention. For shipment to the Continent very few purchases have been made.

	Per 8 lbs.	Per sack of 440 lbs.
Down tags	1 4 to 1 5	15 0 to 17 10
Half-bred ditto	1 3 1 4	15 0 to 16 10
Down ewes	1 3 1 4	15 0 to 16 10
Kent fleeces	1 1 1 2	13 0 to 15 0
Leicester	1 1 1 3	15 0 to 15 0
Combings skin	0 10 1 3	10 0 to 15 10
Blanket wool	0 8 0 11	8 0 to 11 0
Flannel wool	1 0 1 4	12 0 to 16 0

TALLOW, Monday, Sept. 15.—Our market has become very flat, and prices are drooping. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling to-day 5s 6d, and for the last three months 49s per cwt. Town tallow, 51s 9d nett cash. Rough fat, 2s 40d per 8 lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.
Stock	26245	21125	30613	21947	11029
Price of Yellow Candle	40 6d 5d	40 6d 5d	40 6d 5d	40 6d 5d	40 6d 5d
Delivery last Week	2997	2471	1506	2341	1500
Ditto from the 1st of June	2094	2094	1875	2340	2107
Arrived last Week	377	293	1498	1138	3744
Ditto from the 1st of June	16499	94375	13488	10912	25112
Price of Town Tallow	41s 3d 3d	41s 3d 3d	41s 3d 3d	41s 3d 3d	41s 3d 3d

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—We have to report a very inactive demand for all kinds of flax, at prices barely equal to last week. Baltic hemp is dull, and the turn in favour of buyers. In East India parcels very little is doing. Java has sold readily at 40s to 45s per 100 more money. Coir goods are firm.

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 15.—Scotch pig iron has sold lower, viz., from 71s 6d to 72s. Manufactured parents are firm. Sheets, single, in London, 107½ to 110s; hoops, 107½ to 110s; rail rods, 97½ to 107½ 10s per ton. Copper supports former terms. Spelter is active, at 24½ to 24½ 10s on the spot. Zinc is worth 32s. Tin is dearer; Banca, 106s to 106s; Straits, 131s to 132s. Tin plates have an upward tendency; 10 cobs, 51s 6d; 1X ditto, 37s 6d per box. In steel very little is doing. Lead is rather dearer.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Sept. 13.

SMITHFIELD.—Meadow hay, 42s to 110s; clover, 45s to 120s; straw, 28s to 32s. A moderate supply, and a sluggish demand. CROMBIE.—Meadow hay, 62s to 110s; clover, 60s to 120s; straw, 28s to 32s. Both hay and straw moved off slowly, at about stationary prices.

WHITEHALL.—Meadow hay, 62s to 110s; clover, 60s to 120s; straw, 28s to 32s. There was a moderate business doing, at late rates.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Sept. 15.

	Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	per lb.
Ditto	64 72 lbs.	0 4 to 0 6
Ditto	72 80 lbs.	0 4 to 0 6
Ditto	80 86 lbs.	0 4 to 0 6
Ditto	86 96 lbs.	0 5 to 0 6
Ditto	96 104 lbs.	0 5 to 0 6
Horse Hides	—	6 6 to 7 0 each
Calf Skins, light	—	2 6 to 4 0
Ditto full	—	8 0 to 0 0
Polled Sheep	—	3 8 to 4 8
Kents and Half Breds	—	3 0 to 3 6
Downs	—	2 8 to 3 2
Lambs	—	3 8 to 4 6
Shearlings	—	0 0 to 0 0

COALS, Monday.—Market heavy, at the rates of Friday's sale. Hutton's, 19s 6d—Lambton's, 19s—Adelaide's, 19s—Kellie's, 19s—Belmont's, 17s 6d—Wylam's, 17s 6d—Tanfield's, 17s 3d—Hartley's, 18s. Fresh arrivals, 91; left, from last week, 11; total, 102.

COTTON, Liverpool, Sept. 16.—The market closed tamely, and prices of all kinds are unaltered in value since last week. The sales are 6,000 bales—1,000 for export and 1,500 on speculation—comprising 200 Egyptian, at 6d to 7d; 600 Surat, at 4d to 5d; and 80 Sea Islands, at 11d to 13d per lb. Imports since Thursday, 15,000 bales.

Advertisements.

FLOYD'S BOARDING HOUSE, 36, ALDERSGATE-STREET, LONDON.—Visitors to Town will find excellent accommodation, with the comforts of a home. The situation is quiet, airy, and central. Single Beds, 1s.; Double, 1s. 6d.; Plain Breakfast, or Tea, 8d.; Dinner, 1s.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp. Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 52A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

TEETH.—E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church. BETS SETS OF TEETH of every kind fixed without pain. Stopping in a superior manner, 5s. A white cement for decayed front teeth.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH, which are fixed permanently, without springs or wires; they do not change colour, decay, nor break. A complete set, from 5l.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH!—IMPORTANT NOTICE.

MESSRS. GABRIEL, the Old Established Dentists, have the honour to inform their Patients and the Public that they have REMOVED to their NEW PREMISES, situate 33, Ludgate-hill, where they continue to supply, as for many years past, the celebrated SILICIOUS ENAMELED AMERICAN MINERAL TEETH. From 3s. 6d. per tooth. Sets, 4l. 4s. each. Superior to any now in use. Warranted to answer fully every purpose for which nature intended the original, without Extracting Teeth or Stumps, and without Wires of any description.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of A PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supersedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

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33—LUDGATE-HILL—33

(Private Entrance, Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.

Consultation and every information Gratis.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square. Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE PATENT PNEUMATIC PALATE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

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To all public speakers, whether in the senate, in the pulpit, at the bar, or on the stage, teeth, real or artificial, are a sine qua non. Without them the graces of eloquence are lost, and the powers of oratory very much diminished.

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MESSRS. MOGGIDGE and DAVIS,
SURGEON-DENTISTS TO THE ROYAL FAMILY,
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CHURCH SMELLING-BOTTLE, inexhaustible, price 2s.; fitted in a neat leather case, 3s. Also, filled with the finest Aromatic Vinegar, for the Headache, at the same reduced price. Crystal Lavender-Scented Salts, 1s. 6d.—Breidenbach's Perfumery Stores, 157, New Bond-street.

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IF YOU ARE BALD or YOUR HAIR is THIN, pray use ALEX. ROSS'S Cantharides Oil, which causes the hair to grow on bald places, produces luxuriant whiskers, a superior gloss, and removes scurf. Sold at 3s. 6d., forwarded for stamps; carriage free, twelve extra, by Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

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THE LIVER IS THE LARGEST ORGAN IN THE BODY, and has some of the most important functions to fulfil. It regulates the bile, and consequently the digestion and the bowels. The stomach must be invigorated and made healthy. Added to all this, the strength and tone of the system must be kept up by proper nourishment, exercise, and rest.

THESE ARE PLAIN AND SIMPLE LAWS; and when they all work harmoniously, a person is in sound health. This position will not be questioned.

Now, when the system is diseased, it is the first grand object to set all these functions at work, both to expel disease and to restore the health.

The bowels must be opened, cleansed, soothed, and strengthened; the urine must be made to flow healthfully and naturally and to throw off the impurities of the blood; the liver and stomach must be regulated; and, above all, the PORES must be opened, and the skin made healthy. These things done, and nature will go to her work; and ruddy health will sit smiling upon the cheek; and

PORES

must be opened, and the skin made healthy. These things done, and nature will go to her work; and ruddy health will sit smiling upon the cheek; and

LIFE WILL BE AGAIN A LUXURY.

We will suppose the case of a person affected with a bilious complaint. His head aches, his appetite is poor, his bones and back ache, he is weak and nervous, his complexion is yellow, the skin dry, and the tongue furred. He goes to a doctor for relief, and he gives a dose of medicine to purge him freely. He takes it, and it operates profusely, and he gets some temporary relief.

AUT HE IS NOT CURED!

In a few days the same symptoms return, and the same old purge is administered; and so on, until the poor man becomes a martyr to heavy, drastic purgatives. Now, what would be the

TRUE PRACTICE

in such a case? What the practice that nature herself points out? Why, to set in healthy operation all the means that nature possesses to throw out of the system the causes of disease. The bowels must of course be evacuated, but the work is but begun at this stage of the business. The kidneys must be prompted to do their work, for they have a most important work to do; the stomach must be cleansed; and, above all, the pores must be relieved and enabled to throw off the secretions which ought to pass off through them. We repeat, that by

THE BOWELS, THE URINE, THE PORES,

the disease must be expelled from the system, and not by the bowels alone, as is the usual practice.

And to effect all this, a medicine of no ordinary kind will answer the purpose. Resort must be had to a remedy that is congenial to the human system, a remedy that strengthens while it subdues disease. Such is the remedy found in

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TAKE FOOD OR DIE.

Whatever is endowed with life, must have that life supplied with the elements which sustain it.

Deprived of a proper amount of nutrition, and the body languishes and dies. It is upon this principle that sickness produces an abnormal condition of the system, and then medicine becomes as necessary as food. The question arises,

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is a person's system so open to the assaults of disease as in the Spring and Fall seasons. Every person undergoes certain changes with the season, and when Spring succeeds the Winter the body is encumbered with a load of impurities, which will generate disease unless speedily removed. The blood moves sluggishly along, being black and thick, with humours and decayed matter, the stomach is gorged with bile, while constipation on the one hand, and great looseness on the other, prevail, and the body is ready to sink under disease. To meet this condition of things, resort must be had to medicine that will

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Printed by WILLIAM FREEMAN, at 121, Fleet-street; and published by him at No. 69, Fleet-street, London.—Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1856.